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ABSTRACT

Intended for educators and parents who want to make their children aware of the contributions of all ethnic groups, this calendar has each day of the year showing an important contribution which has been made by significant members of American society that includes blacks, whites, American Indians, Chicanos, Asian Americans, and women. The age of the child who can benefit from this calendar is unlimited and restricted only by the person who relays the information to him. The calendar combines narrative with original graphics. This document is a project of the Grand Valley State College's Multi-Ethnic Teacher Inservice Institute Programs, which seeks to assist local school districts in providing additional skills for teachers in desegregated school situations. (Author/AM)

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From: Dr. Faite R-P. Mack, Director
Multi-Ethnic Teacher Inservice Institute Program

The RAINBOW-PEOPLES CALENDAR is intended for educators and parents who want to make their children aware of the contributions all ethnic groups. On this calendar, each day of the year shows and important contribution which has been made by significant members of our society. The age of the child who can benefit from this calendar is unlimited and restricted only by the creativity possessed by the person relaying the information.

The RAINBOW-PEOPLES CALENDAR has been compiled with the assistance of Ms. Karen Littel.

Graphics are by students of the Grand Valley State Colleges' William James College: They were supervised by Professor Daleene Meening and include:

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The Grand Valley State Colleges' Multi-Ethnic Teacher Inservice Institute Program is a project of the United States Office of Education (Office of Equal Educational Opportunity). The program seeks to assist local school districts in providing additional skills for teachers in desegregated school situations.

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ABSTRACT

Rainbow-Peoples Calender

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The Rainbow-Peoples Calendar is intended for educators and parents who want to make their children aware of the contributions of all ethnic groups. In this calendar, each day of they year shows an important contribution which has been made by significant members of our society (Black, White, Red, Brown, Yellow, Women). The age of the child who can benefit from this calendar is unlimited and restricted only by the creativity possessed by the person relaying the information. Combines narrative with original graphics. 370 pp.

January 1

New Year's Day is the most important January holiday and the only one that is observed around the world regardless of race or religious beliefs. Since early man measured time in many ways, the date of the holiday varies in different parts of the world. Once the Roman Catholic countries accepted the Gregorian calendar, January 1 was established as the beginning of the year. Most Protestants kept the Julian calendar until 1752; however, the Eastern Orthodox churches continued to use the Julian calendar, making their New Year fall on January 14. The Chinese have a feast for their holiday which occurs between January 21 and February 19. The Jewish year begins on the first day of Tishri, and may fall between September 6 and October 5.

Betsy Ross was born in 1752.

Octavio Paz, probably Mexico's greatest contemporary poet and essayist, was awarded the International Grand Prize in Poetry in Belgium, 1963.

In 1969 classes opened at Navajo Community College, Many Farms, Arizona. This is the first college established on a Native American reservation and the first controlled by Native Americans.

President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation declaring freedom for slaves in states or parts of states which were in rebellion, 1863.

Marie McArd, 98 pounds, clamped her jaws on a tow rope and pulled a 12-ton truck 50 yards down Main Street in Bedford, England, by her teeth, 1973. "I did it just to prove it can be done by a woman," she said.

In 1889 Wovoka, the Paiute Ghost Dance Messiah, received his visions from the Great Spirit.

Western Samoa gained its independence in 1962.

The Japanese New Year is a time for paying debts and cleaning house and is generally a time of feasting and visiting friends and relatives. This is probably the single most important holiday celebrated by Japanese-Americans. It is a time for festive food and drink.

January 2

In 1800 free Blacks of Philadelphia petitioned Congress against the slave trade, the fugitive slave law and slavery itself.

Stenographer Alice B. Sanger of Indianapolis, the first woman hired by the White House, reported for work, 1890.

Daniel Fernandez (1944-1966) was awarded the Medal of Honor and seven other medals for his action in Viet Nam. He threw himself on a grenade, dying to save others.

January 3

The symbol of the Chicano labor movement, the thunderbird, is similar in function to the powerful symbol of Mexico and the Aztecs (the eagle).

In 1970 Yvonne Oakes, daughter of Richard and Anna Oakes, was fatally injured in a fall while participating in the Alcatrac Occupation with her family. She died five days later.

Mary Wollstonecraft completed her pioneering book A Vindication of the Rights of Woman in 1792, modestly saying, "I am dissatisfied with myself for not having done justice to the subject."

Clotel, the first American novel by a Black writer, was published by William Wells Brown in 1853.

January 4

In 1493 Columbus returned to Europe, taking with him six Native American captives.

Utah became a state, with woman suffrage in its constitution, in 1896.

A 1970 census revealed that one third of U.S. Blacks were concentrated in fifteen cities.

Eskiminin, an Apache chief, escaped from imprisonment and led his people away from the reservation in 1874.

After seventy years with men-only membership, the Empire Club of Toronto, Canada, admitted women in 1973.

Ernesto Galarza, labor leader and author on struggles of Mexican workers, was born in 1905. He exposed enemies of the bracero program and wrote the autobiographical "Barrio Boy" in 1971.

January 5

Nellie Tayloe Ross became the first woman governor in 1924, having been elected Governor of Wyoming to fill the unexpired term of her husband. In 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed her Director of the U.S. Mint, a position she held until 1953.

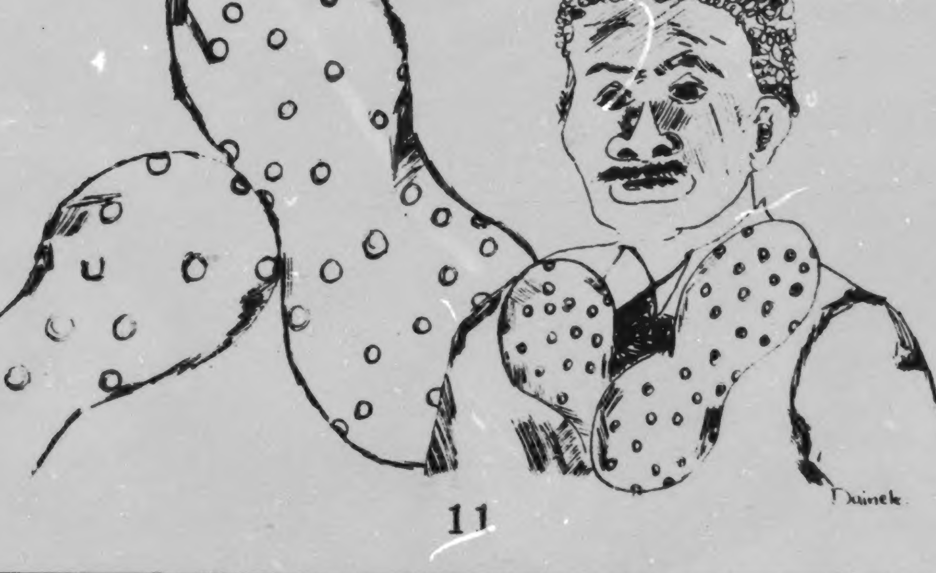
In the second half of the 1920's, and again in the period from 1955 to 1964, Mexican immigrants accounted for more than 15% of all immigrants coming into the U.S. Between 1957 and 1966 more people arrived on visa from Mexico than from any other country.

Matilda Sissieretta Joyner Jones, born to a former slave in 1869, was a dramatic soprano who sang for President Benjamin Harrison, and is considered the first Black prima donna.

The first of the Northern Black Laws were adopted by the Ohio Legislature, restricting rights and movements of Blacks, 1804.

1889: Iroquois people's petition to the Governor-General of Canada was signed by Joseph Brant and many petitioners, requesting that the Canadian Government leave them alone to their own traditional system of chiefs.

George Washington Carver, Black American born in 1864, was a brilliant scientist who did much good for the South. Exploration of his fantastic achievements in deriving products from the peanut and the soybean can bring the changing economy of the South into focus. A Presidential decree commemorating his death was issued in 1943.



January 6

Joan of Arc was born in 1412.

Epiphany, an important Christian feast, is known as Twelfth Night, or Three Kings Day, Little Christmas or the Manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles.

In 1773 slaves petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for freedom.

Emma May Alexander Reinertsen, Wisconsin author known as "Gale Forest," whose popular sketch, "A Forbidden Topic," was included in the book Brave Men and Women, was born in 1853.

In January of 1969 Ricardo Montalbán organized and became the first president of Nosotros (We), an organization dedicated to Mexican-American employment opportunities in film and television.

January 7

1877: U.S. General Miles attached Two Moon's Cheyennes and Crazy Horse's Oglalas at the mouth of Hanging Woman Creek, Montana, taking eight captives.

Miguel Hidalgo (1753-1811) was the "father" of Mexican Independence and was also the champion of freedom and justice for common man.

Marian Anderson, singing in Verdi's Masked Ball, was the first Black to appear with the Metropolitan Opera in 1955.

Greek Eastern Orthodox Christmas is observed by the Greeks and other religious groups who follow the Julian calendar.

In 1870 General Sherman wrote to Secretary of War Belknap: "The best advice I can offer is to notify settlers (of the Southwest) to withdraw and then to withdraw the troops and leave the country to the original inhabitants (Apaches)."

January 8

Petro Alonzo was the Black navigator with Columbus when America was rediscovered in 1492.

Sarah Carmichael Harrell, first female teacher to receive pay equal with male teachers in southeast Indiana, was born in 1844.

New Mexico was the 47th state admitted to the union in 1912.

1865: About 700 Kickapoo men, women and children were attacked by Texas troops near Dove Creek, but despite the surprise, the Kickapoos killed 26 troopers and wounded 60 to win the day.

Maynard Jackson, Jr., became the first Black mayor of Atlanta, Ga., 1974.

The first issue of suffrage journal The Revolution appeared in 1868. "Some denounced it, some ridiculed it, but all read it," said publisher Susan B. Anthony.

In 1877 Little Big Man, Two Moon and Hump decoyed General Miles' soldiers into a canyon, allowing Crazy Horse's Oglalas to escape.

January 9

1855: Chief Seattle and 2300 Indians (many ancestors of the present-day Muckleshoots) gathered to discuss the terms of the Treaty of Point Elliott signed at Muk-il-teo.

Emiliano Zapata (1883-1919) was an idolized revolutionary mestizo who led the poor with his battle cry, "Land and Liberty!"

Countee Cullen, Black poet, died in 1946.

Carrie Chapman Catt, suffragist, was born in 1859.

Simone de Beauvoir, author of The Second Sex, was born in 1908.

In 1879, after a dramatic escape from Fort Reno Agency and a courageous attempt to return to their homes, Dull Knife's Northern Cheyenne were held at Fort Robinson and were denied food and firewood for refusing to return south. They broke out in a desperate effort to get back to their Montana lands, at a cost of many lives.

Helen Birch became the first female moderator in the Philadelphia Presbyterian Church, 1973.

General Motors, facing a sex discrimination suit at one of its Fisher Body plants, 1973, agreed with EEOC to have women in 20% of the production and assembly line jobs by 1975.

January 10

Lt. (j.g.) Ann Neuffer became the U.S. Navy's first female flight cadet, adding that she'd like to be considered as an astronaut, 1973.

Dr. Francisco Bravo was born in 1910. From humble beginnings, he rose to found and direct the Bravo Clinic and Bravo Foundation, which help Mexican-American students.

1967: Senator Edward W. Brooke of Massachusetts was sworn in as the third Black to serve in the U.S. Senate.

January 11

Lorraine Hansberry, author of hit play Raisin in the Sun, died in New York City in 1965.

In 1957 in the case Hernandez vs. Driscoll, a Texas court held that children with language deficiencies could be grouped together the first year with approval of school authorities.

The Harvard Club of New York City ended its 107-year tradition and voted to admit female members in 1973.

January 12

The Mission Indian Commission was established in 1891 to select a reservation for each band or village of Mission Indians of California.

"I am Joaquin" by Rodolfo Gonzales is one of the most interesting pieces of Mexican-American literature, and it is at the same time an extraordinarily powerful political and sociological document.

In 1877 George W. Williams published a two-volume Black history.

Barbara Quinn, former prostitute and drug addict, won an Emmy Award for her cable television series, "Drug Line," at the New York hotel where she used to hustle, 1973.

In 1973 the first major exhibition of female artists opened in New York under the title "Women Choose Women."

January 13

In 1943 seventeen Mexican youths were convicted of murder in the notorious "Sleepy Lagoon" case; later the decision was reversed.

New Era newspaper was founded by J. Sella Martin in 1870.

In 1971 the U.S. Department of the Interior OK'd construction of a hot oil pipeline across Alaska even before any settlement had been made to native people's land claims.

Dr. Asima Chatterice became the first female president of the Indian Science Congress in 60 years. 1973.

In 1973 Dartmouth College announced the end of the 43-year old "Queen of Snow" beauty contest at the upcoming Winter Carnival, citing "prevailing attitudes" against it.

January 14

Albert Schweitzer was born in Germany in 1875. He gained fame as a philosopher, physician, musician, theologian and writer. He became renowned during his missionary years in Africa.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver was appointed Secretary of Housing and Urban Development and was the first Black cabinet member in 1966.

Lorenzo de Zavala, Mexican-American, served as the first vice-president of the Texas Republic.

Greek Eastern Orthodox New Year is observed by the Greeks and other religious groups who follow the Julian calendar.

Juliet Corson, founder of the New York Cooking School, was born in 1841. She wrote, printed and distributed to the needy the pamphlet "Fifteen Cent Dinners for Families of Six."

Lady Constance Lytton, British suffragette, disguised herself as commoner Jane Wharton and joined the stone-throwing in a Liverpool suffrage demonstration. She was arrested and sentenced to 14 days' hard labor. 1910.

January 15

Katharine Bement Davis, first female Commissioner of Corrections in New York City, where she did away with traditional striped prison garb, was born in 1860. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., called her "the cleverest woman I have ever met."

1877: Standing Bear, chief of the Ponca who lived in Nebraska, along with several other chiefs, was taken to Kansas to select a site for a reservation to which they were to be "removed." They did not like the site selected for them and asked to be returned home. This was refused, so they walked almost 500 miles to their old village.

In 1906 the Literal Union of Humanity was founded. The charter members belonged to the Liberal Club of Cananea, an affiliate of El Partido Liberal Mexicano.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Black American born in 1929, was the second Black to win the Nobel Peace Prize (1964); Ralph Bunche was the first. Dr. King was assassinated in 1968, leaving behind a legacy of love for his fellowman which was expressed in terms of nonviolent direct mass action for the purpose of obtaining human equality.

Human Relations Day is celebrated in conjunction with Dr. King's birthday.

January 16

José Antonio Navarro, Mexican-American, was a member of the first Texas State Senate. His son, Angel III, graduated from Harvard in 1849.

In 1776 the Continental Congress approved General Washington's enlistment of free Blacks in the Revolutionary Army.

Members of President Nixon's Advisory Committee on the Economic Status of Women criticized the Council of Economic Advisors for their proposed chapter in a presidential report which included only women who didn't need to work for money, omitting women who were Black, single, on welfare, in need of day-care, or were on low incomes, 1973.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller told the N.Y. state legislature that women would soon be appointed state troopers, 1973.

January 17

The Delair-Bridesburg Bridge in Pennsylvania became the Betsy Ross Bridge in 1973 -- the first in the U.S. named for a woman -- despite a 35,000-signature petition to name it for Baron Frederick von Steuben.

In 1870 Canadian Indians and Metis occupied a trade school in Lac la Biche in Alberta to demand that they be given control of the school. They stayed three weeks. The school opened in April with 65 students.

Paul Cuffe, Black ship-owner and philanthropist, was born in 1759.

Hector P. Garcia (born 1914) was the Commissioner of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in 1968. He was vice-president of the Catholic Council for Spanish-speaking people in the Southwest. He was also a physician and civic leader.

In 1873 the U.S. Army moved 300 men against Capt. Jack's 50 Modoc warriors defending Northern California lands. The soldiers panicked and were severely beaten by the Modocs.

January 18

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, Black American, was a pioneer in heart surgery, performing the first successful open heart operation in 1893. He was born in 1858 and died in 1931.

In 1860 ten out of 80 journalists in New Mexico were Mexican-Americans because most Anglo-American papers published bilingual editions for the vast numbers of Spanish readers in the Southwest.

Robeson County native people defeated and put to flight the Ku Klux Klan in a battle near Maxton, North Carolina, 1958.

American Telephone & Telegraph agreed to pay women workers $15 million in back wages and to give $23 million annual raises to compensate for sex and racial discrimination in jobs, pay and promotions, 1973. NOW says AT&T really owes $4 billion.

During three hours of questioning before his confirmation as U.S. Secretary of Labor, Peter J. Brennan was asked nothing by the Senate Labor Committee about his plans for the nation's 33 million working women, 1973.

January 19

Raymond Carrasco (born 1935) was named deputy director of the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican-American Affairs in Washington, D.C.

A father was awarded custody of his three children and the mother was ordered to pay $200 monthly child support in 1973. "It is this court's view that custody should be vested in the parent who fulfills most adequately the mothering function," said D.C. Superior Court Judge George Draper.

In 1847 a large number of Pueblo assembled at Don Fernandez de Taos and demanded the release of three of their people. The Mexican prefect, Cornelio Vigil, denounced the Indians as thieves and scoundrels. He was killed on the spot.

Andrew Bryan was ordained the first pastor of First African Baptist Church, Savannah, Ga., 1788.

Anne Armstrong became the first female counselor at cabinet level in the White House, 1973.

In 1971 Hank Adams was shot checking fishing nets on the Puyallup River near Tacoma, Washington, about 5 a.m. He had been active in the fishing rights struggle as a leader of the Survival of the American Indian Association.

Frances C. Carlson became the first female publishers' agent appointed to the Christian Science Board of Directors, 1973.

January 20

In 1830 there were 50 Black anti-slavery societies in the U.S.

Red Jacket, wise orator of the Seneca Nation, died in 1830.

Harriot Stanton Blatch, suffragist, was born to pioneer suffragist Elizabeth Cady Stanton in 1856.

In 1870 Metis and Canadian commissioner Donald Smith met in a large outdoor parley. Smith assured the Metis that Canada would honour their rights.

Policewoman Martha (Marty) Green singlehandedly captured a husky would-be hijacker in Louisville, Ky., by tackling him on the ramp and downing him, 1973. "I hurt and have a headache," she said the next day.

To counter their exclusion from Anglo-American schools, many Mexican-Americans formed private and parochial schools, such as El Colegio Altamiro, founded in Texas in 1897.

January 21

In 1973 Wesley Bad Heart Bull was stabbed to death by Darald Schmitz in Custer, South Dakota, setting off a series of events leading both directly and indirectly to the occupation of Wounded Knee.

The Mexican Constitution was written in 1917. It controlled foreign property rights, encouraged labor unions, and broke up large haciendas.

Black poet Phillis Wheatley's Poems was published in 1773.

Jane Austen began writing her novel Emma in 1814.

The Chinese New Year is celebrated for approximately two weeks. Tong Yan Sun Neen is the name of the holiday in Chinese. The beginning of the Chinese New Year varies from January 21st to February 19th, the actual date being based on the Chinese lunar calendar. Each year is assigned an animal as the symbol for that year. For example, 1974: year of the tiger, 1975: year of the rabbit. Chinese children, back in their grandparents' time, left their school teachers or trade masters toward the end of the year, to help the family make ready for the Festival. Merrymaking begins for young, old, poor and rich, male and female. In their new clothes, children are given red packets of money by the elders so they can indulge in buying toys and sweets. They share the fun on visits, at feasts, in parades, at town and country fairs, variety shows and theaters. Chinese-Americans share the festivities in Chinatown from San Francisco to New York, and San Diego to Seattle.

At the National Woman Suffrage Association annual convention in Washington, D.C., a resolution was introduced calling on the Christian ministry to teach that men and women were "given equal rights over the earth, but none over each other," 1885. It didn't pass.

January 22

In 1790 there were 757,208 Blacks in the U.S., 19.3% of the population. About 700,000 were slaves.

Raul H. Castro, born in 1916 in Cananea, Mexico, was a lawyer, a former judge of juvenile court and the district attorney in Arizona. In 1964 he became U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

In a landmark decision for American women, the U.S. Supreme Court struck down all state laws prohibiting or restricting a woman's right to abortion during the first three months of pregnancy, 1973.

1813: Raisin River Massacre: a combined attack by Indian and British troops surprised a thousand of William Henry Harrison's soldiers who, disregarding orders, were on their way to capture Frenchtown. 250 Americans were killed and 500 captured.

City University of New York was called "a male-defined structure" and charged with sex discrimination, socially and professionally, according to a study released on this date in 1973.

Chief Seattle delivered his famous speech at the signing of the Treaty of Point Elliott in 1855.

January 23

Elizabeth Blackwell received her diploma from Geneva Medical School, becoming the first female doctor in the U.S. She was born on this date in 1849.

In 1870 Red Horn, a chief of the Piegans, lost a battle with E.M. Baker, who had surprised his village and killed many men, women and children while they were weak from a smallpox epidemic.

In 1962 the U.S. Congress passed the Migrant Health Act, recognizing for the first time health needs of migrant farm workers.

Kid Ory, great Black jazz trombonist, died in 1973.

Three housewives in Northern Ireland put on navy blue constabulary uniforms and began duty in Belfast courts as the first of a force of "housewife cops," 1973.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association told the U.S. Supreme Court that laws prohibiting them from running segregated "male-female" want ads were an infringement on the First Amendment, 1973.

January 24

Benito Juárez (1806-1872) was a popular Zapotec Indian statesman and reformer. He abolished, in the Ley Juárez, special courts and restricted powers of the military and clergy.

Brooklyn Dodger star Jackie Robinson became the first Black elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1962.

Birthdate of Maria Tallchief, Native American born in 1925, who gained fame as an American ballerina. Her father was an Osage Indian and her mother was of Scottish-Irish descent.

1848: On this day at Sutter's Mill, California, a gold nugget was found. This was the beginning of the Gold Rush -- and the end of entire Native American peoples slaughtered by gold seekers.

Wyoming, the first state to grant women the vote (1869), became the 23d state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, 1973.

January 25

Constance B. Motley was the first Black woman appointed to a federal judgeship in 1966.

1856: Yakima, Ikikitat, Nisqually, Skopamish, Smulkamish and others under the leadership of the great Yakima war chief Kamiakin, attacked the city of Seattle. They were defeated by a battleship sent to guard the city. Gov. Isaac Stevens had a strong stockade built and kept much of the area's male population mobilized for months.

In 1833 Mexican-American agricultural workers went on strike for better wages and working conditions in the Panhandle. In 1903 Mexican-American sugar beet workers went on strike for similar reasons in Ventura, California.

Ellen J. Dortch, who defied Southern prejudice against women who use their brains by turning the destitute Carnesville, Ga., Tribune into an efficient, profitable newspaper, was born in 1868.

The 45th Regiment was the first Black regiment organized in the U.S. Army, 1863.

Virginia Woolf, author of A Room of One's Own, was born in 1882.

The House of Representatives of Utah, home of Mormonism and plural wives, rejected the Equal Rights Amendment in 1973.

January 26

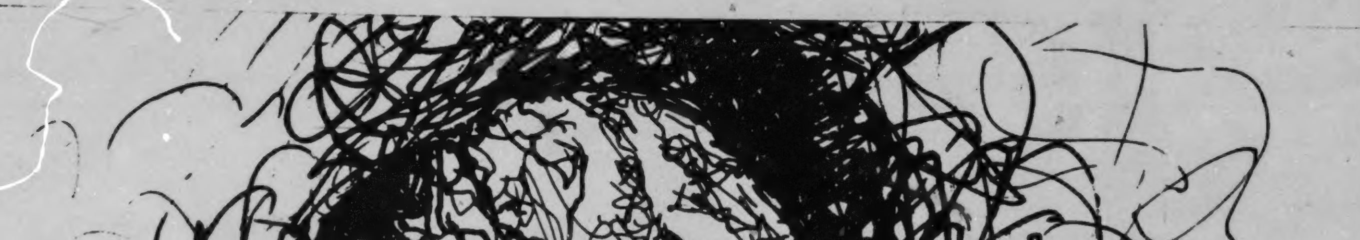
During the Flower Farm Strike of 1969, five Mexican-American women who were not allowed to picket chained themselves to posts to protest poor working conditions.

University of Michigan Geology Professor Alexander Winchell read his essay, "Woman--Her Actual Place and Her Rightful Place," demanding that women be given full partnership in society, 1866.

The War Department authorized Massachusetts Gov. Andrews to recruit Black troops for the Union Army in 1863.

Fanny, the first successful women's rock group, opened in New York to rave reviews and the observation that the women wear much less make-up than most male artists, 1973.

Ten female Cornell University students staged a nude swim-in at a university pool -- after soaping the window overlooking the pool -- to protest rules allowing men to swim suitless, but not women, 1973.



January 27

Mary Ellen Morton became the first female cadet to win the Miami (Fla.) Police Academy's "best all round recruit award" in a class that was the first to graduate more female officers (12) than male (9), 1972.

Birthdate of Samuel Gompers (1850-1925), an English-American labor leader who was instrumental in the forming of labor unions. Gompers also contributed to some of the early changes in this country's education programs.

The Mississippi State Senate approved a measure allowing women to join the Mississippi National Guard, 1973.

Will Marion Cook, born in Washington, D.C. in 1869, was a distinguished Black composer, conductor and violinist.

Massachusetts State Senator Anna Buckley won the right to be called "Ms." in all official journals, 1973.

A bill to permit men to hold formerly women-only jobs (like dental hygienists) was introduced in the Rhode Island state legislature, 1973.

José Clemente Orozco (1883-1949) was a very distinguished Mexican painter and lithographer who was influenced by Aztec art. He spent nine years in the U.S. working on fresco murals.

Womanspace, an exhibit hall and meeting place for women in the arts, opened in Los Angeles, 1973.

January 28

In 1676 Connecticut forces and an army of 1600 troops attacked the village of Pumham's people located in the area that is now Warwick, Rhode Island.

Sports Illustrated reporter Stephanie Salter was escorted out of the male-only dinner of the Baseball Writers Association of America in New York City after only ten minutes at the table, 1973. "I'm going to sue," she said.

José Antonio Villarreal's novel Pocho was published in 1959. It depicts the Chicano experience in the U.S.

Wives of members of Washington, D.C.'s all-male Cosmos Club may now use the front door (instead of the side door) but still cannot be members, 1973.

Philadelphia's Free Africa Society was organized in 1787.

New York State Senator Karen Burstein was forced to show her pass to enter the Legislative Office Building in Albany, 1973. "It just kills me to call girls senators," said the guard.

1712: North Carolina British forces attacked Tuscaroras and others camped on the Neuse River, killing 400.

January 29

In 1757 Quakers began taking action against slave-owning members.

The Bill of Rights of the provisional government of the Red River Settlement was completed in 1870.

1924: The Border Patrol was established to curb the illegal entry of Mexicans into the U.S.

U.S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, reversed a Connecticut court's decision that a pregnant teacher must take maternity leave within five months, 1973. Regarding the effect of a pregnant teacher on young students, the court said, "Whatever may have been the reaction in Queen Victoria's time, pregnancy is no longer a dirty word."

John Sassamon, a Praying Indian, was alleged to have been killed by three Wampanoags: Tobias, Muttachunanno, and Wampapaguan. Although later proven innocent, they were found guilty and hung on June 8, 1674. Their deaths may be said to have been a major reason for the start of "King Philip's War."

January 30

Lupe Anguiano was assigned as the Civil Rights Specialist in the Education Branch of HEW in January, 1971.

The National Baseball Congress named Black player Satchel Paige as all-time outstanding player.

Named the first female director of physical education at Yale University, Joni E. Barnett became the first woman to run a physical education department of a co-educational university in the U.S., 1973. "There really isn't a more masculine job. I am honored," she said.

In 1838 Osceola, Seminole leader, died in a prison fortress on Sullivan's Island in Charleston, S.C., after having been captured by U.S. General Jessup under a white flag of truce raised by his American soldiers.

January 31

Dr. Chien Shiung Wu became the first female vice-president of the American Physical Society, 1973. This assured her of becoming its first female president in 1975.

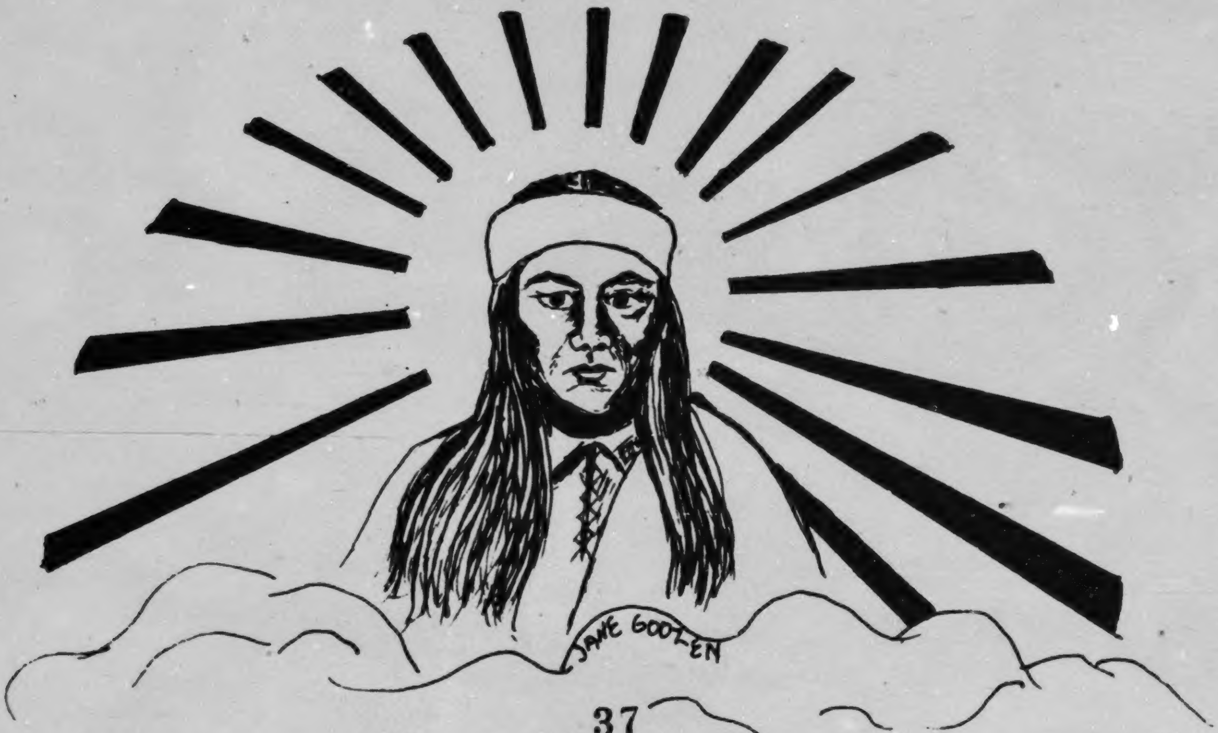
1831: A smallpox epidemic broke out among the Kansa, killing 20% of the people in 22 months.

The 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery in the United States, was passed by Congress in 1865.

In an effort to overcome rural depredations, the Mexican-Americans living in New Mexico formed the Knights of Labot in 1890, a mutual assistance and protective organization.

1923: Dr. Carlos Montezuma, Apache, well-known author and defender of Indian rights, passed into the spirit world on this date.

In 1973 Hank Adams and Anita Collins, two officials for the Trail of Broken Treaties, and reporter Les Whitten, were arrested and charged with illegally receiving stolen BIA documents. A grand jury refused to indict them.



February 1

Langston Hughes, Afro American born in 1902, is considered to have been one of the great American writers of the 20th century. His versatility as a novelist, playwright, biographer, and Broadway musical lyricist provides a broad base for exploration in many areas. Hughes died in 1967.

After being falsely accused by Lieutenant Bascom of holding a white boy prisoner, Apaches led by Cochise attacked a wagon train on the Apache pass in 1861.

In 1876 the United States Government illegally ordered the War Department to round up all Native Americans around the Powder River and beyond.

The United States Civil Rights Commission in 1972 found fewer than 10% of the Southwest's schools offered courses in Chicano history. Many textbooks illustrated Anglo bias.

National Freedom Day is set aside to commemorate the signing by President Lincoln of the document to abolish slavery, 1865.

1972: The Brazilian Government reported Waimiro/Atoari tribesmen defending their lands attacked a government post 100 miles from the Guyana border, killing three government employees.

Carol Polis received her license as the first female professional boxing judge in Pennsylvania, 1973. Gov. Milton Shapp called it "a solid blow against male supremacy."

February 2

In 1848 the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo concluded the Mexican-American War. Most of the Southwest was ceded to the United States for $15 million.

Birthdate of Jascha Heifetz, Jewish American born in 1901, world-famous violinist.

Jonathan J. Wright, Afro American, became Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina in 1870.

South Dakota became the 24th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, 1973.

Charging her male boss with sex discrimination against her program, her staff and herself, Florence Hicks Knightshead, director of HEW's Women's Action Program, quit in 1973. "He's a white male," she said. "I'm a Black female."

February 3

In 1776 Morris Conway took over ownership of New Orleans Island from the Houma Indians.

Congress passed the 15th Amendment giving the right to vote to Blacks in 1870.

California was a bilingual state until 1878.

Elizabeth Blackwell, first female doctor in the U.S., who established a hospital completely staffed by women in New York City, was born in England in 1821.

A Gallup Poll found that fewer people -- and fewer women -- think a large family is the ideal situation, 1973.

February 4

A.T. Walden became the first Black judge in Georgia since Reconstruction in 1964.

Vincente Guerrero (1782-1831), a mestizo who was a Mexican guerrilla leader and later became president, wrote much of the liberal Mexican constitution. He abolished slavery.

In 1861 Lt. George N. Bascom led about 60 men into Cochise's territory around Apache Pass in Arizona -- the beginning of the military campaign against the Apache people.

Constance Markievicz, Irish revolutionary and suffragist, who called the lack of woman suffrage "one of the crying wrongs of the world," was born in 1868.

Betty Friedan, author of The Feminine Mystique and founder of NOW, was born in 1921.

February 5

In 1897 women of Caughnawaga petitioned the Canadian Minister of Indian Affairs to recognize their traditional Iroquois system of government.

The Mexican Constitution was signed in 1824.

Louis Lautier was the first Black journalist admitted to membership in the National Press Club, 1956.

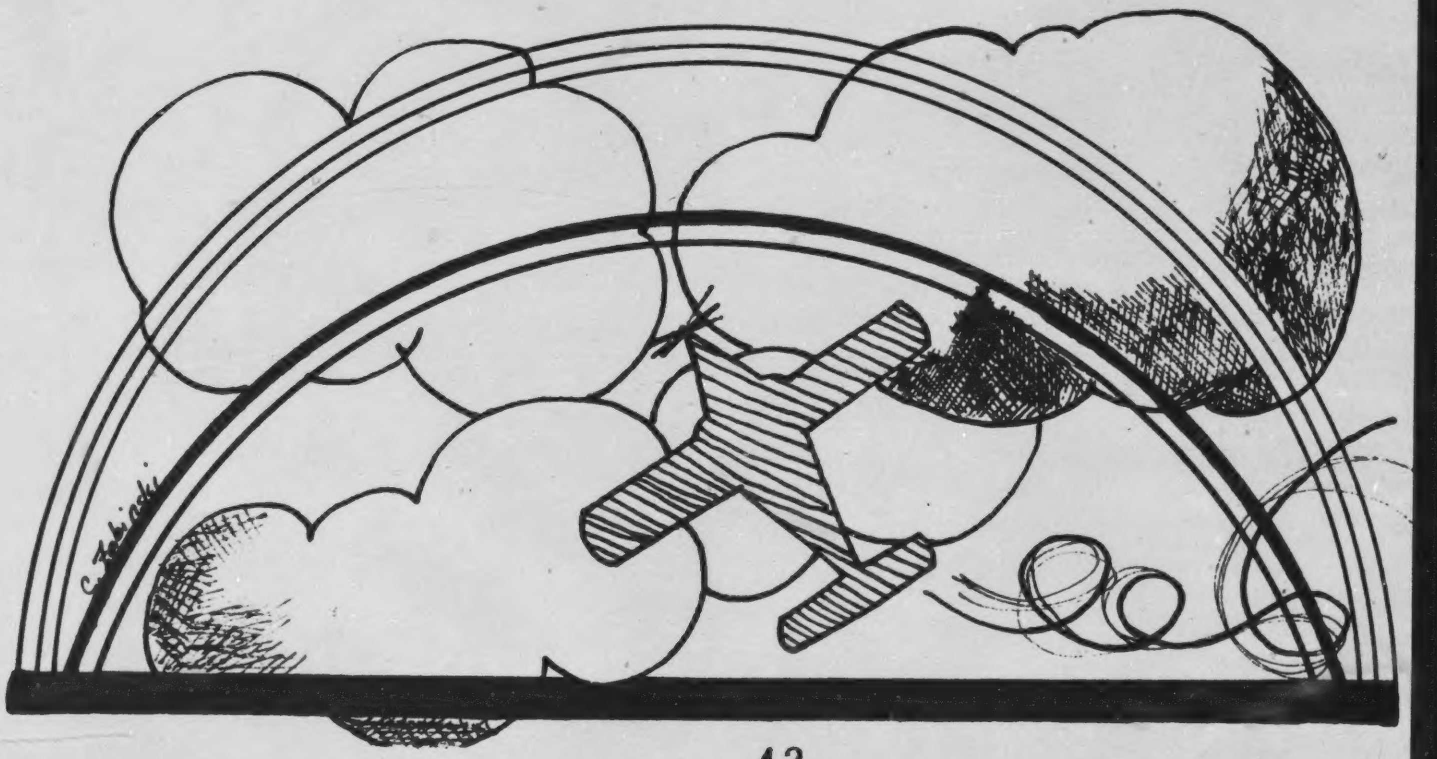
1800: Seneca Prophet Handsome Lake (Skaniatariio) had his third vision.

As a group, Chicanos tend to be Catholic (easily over 50%) and as a population they tend to be young (20 years of age). 1967.

Belle Starr, "Bandit Queen" who was the most notorious female outlaw of the early West, was born Myra Belle Shirley in 1848.

Emily Howell, who learned to fly at 17 because she was too young to be a stewardess, became the first female pilot on a U.S. commercial airline (Frontier) when she assumed duties as second officer on a Boeing 737, 1973.

Thirty NOW members in Washington, D.C., sold their blood to raise money for the Equal Rights Amendment campaign, 1973.



February 6

The first organized emigration of United States Blacks to Africa, New York to Sierra Leone, occurred in 1820.

There are more individuals of Mexican descent in Los Angeles than in any city in the world except Mexico City. They represent 11.5% of Los Angeles' 2.5 million residents (1964).

In 1973 a confrontation occurred at Custer, South Dakota, when 200 native people, protesting light charges placed against the killer of Wesley Bad Heart Bull, responded to police provocation. 30 Indians were arrested, Chamber of Commerce was destroyed by fire, the courthouse was partially burned, and 8 law officers were injured.

Dixy Lee Ray became the first female to chair the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, the third female to head a federal regulatory agency, 1973.

Richard and Christine Carroll of Floral Park, N.Y., won a suit of sex discrimination filed against two banks that would not consider the wife's income for a mortgage, 1973. They got their mortgage and their home.

February 7

Race Relations Day is the Sunday preceding Lincoln's Birthday. This is an interfaith project among Protestants, Catholics and Jews honoring the memory of Lincoln.

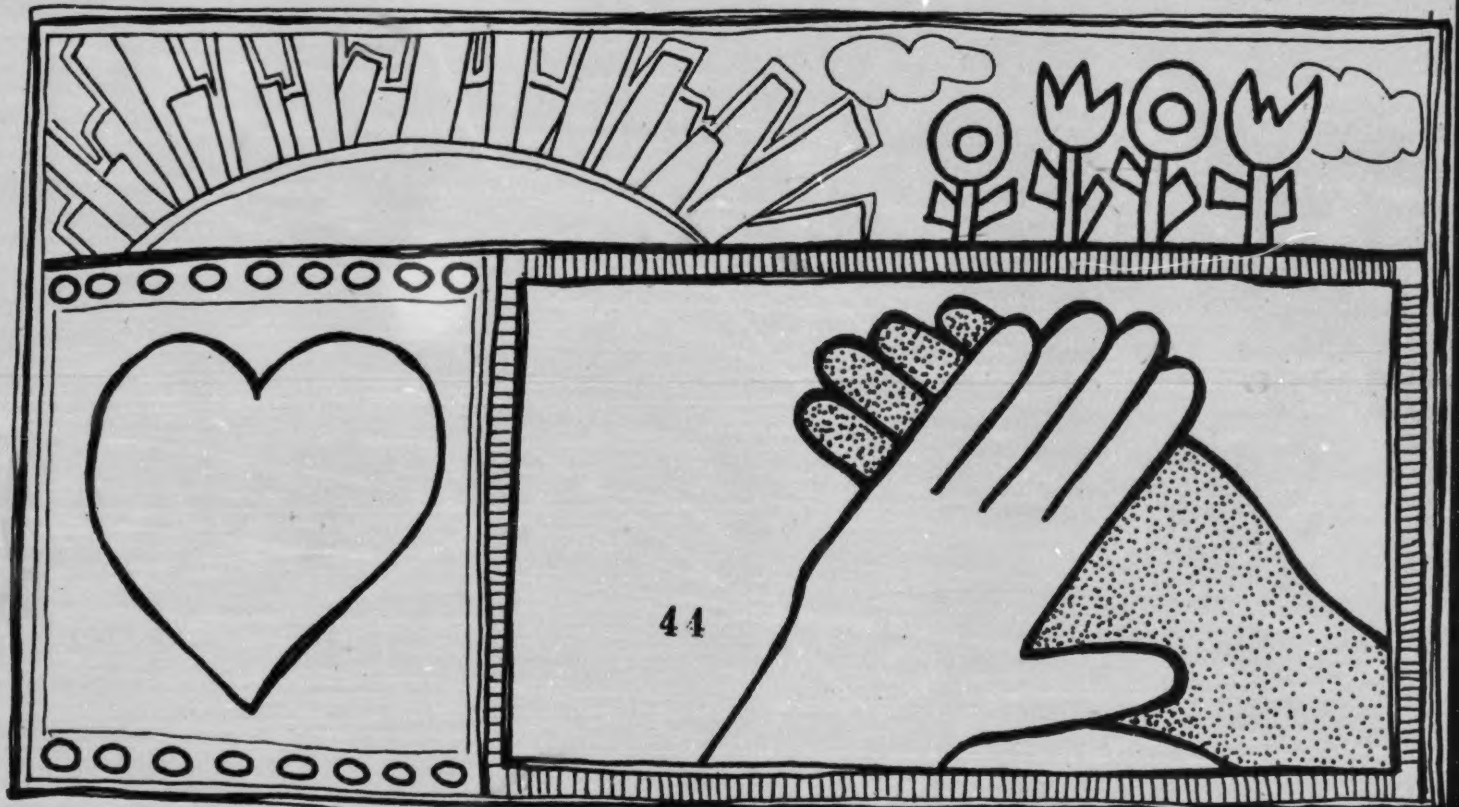
James Derham, born in 1762, was the first Black physician in the United States.

La Raza Unida (The United Race), a Mexican-American political party, was formed in Crystal City, Texas in 1969.

Women employees filed charges of sex discrimination against NBC, RCA Corporation, WNBC, WNBC-TV and radio, 1973.

Sue Palmer of San Bernardino Valley College, where there is no women's basketball team, became the first female to play in a California junior college game when she was sent in as a guard against San Diego City College, 1973. When the other team refused to play and headed for the showers, Sue sighed, "I was all set to go, too."

Margaret Swank was named Stockman of the Month in Stillwater, Oklahoma, in 1973.



February 8

The Virgin of San Juan is a popular patron saint of Mexican-Americans. A church in San Juan, Texas, was dedicated to her in 1954 by the Oblate Brothers.

5,000 Blacks served in the American Revolution, fighting in integrated units.

The Zacatecas Gold Rush took place in Mexico, 1548.

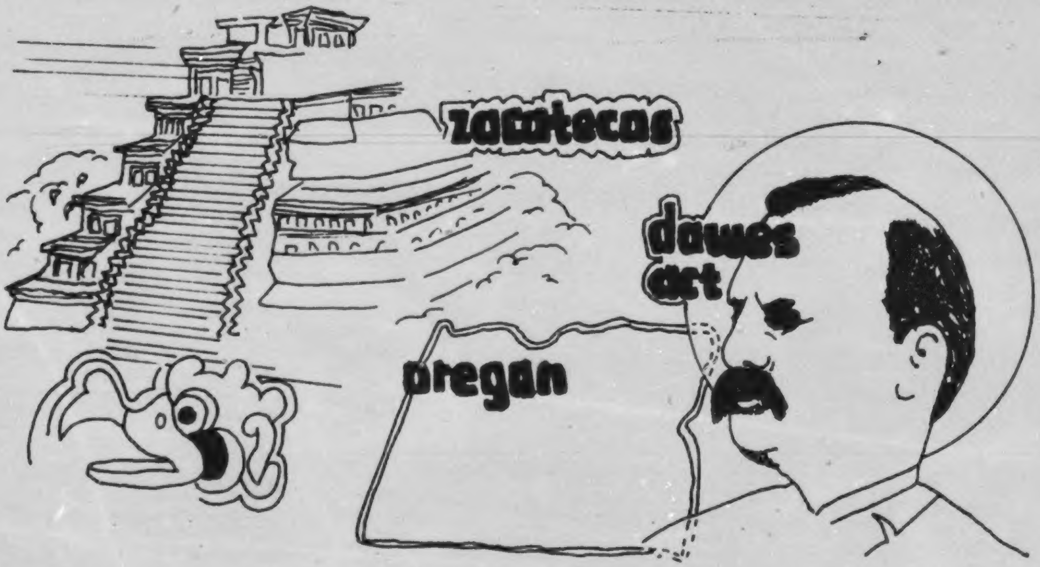
1885: The Dawes Act was signed by President Cleveland, dividing Indian lands held by a tribe in common giving each family head 160 acres to be held in trust by the Government for 25 years. All other lands would be sold by the U.S. with the money going into a trust fund for educational purposes. As a result of this effort to "help the Indians," tens of millions of acres of Indian lands were taken away.

Oregon became the 25th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment and Minnesota became the 26th, 1973.

Rhode Island's anti-abortion law was declared unconstitutional and struck down by a federal court in 1973.

84 New York City policement and firemen graduated from the first special nursing course, 1973. "There are no good jobs available to the average fireman," said one.

Suzy Chaffee, Tenley Albright and Mickey King were named to the Board of Directors of the U.S. Olympic Committee, 1973, the first time three women were on the board.



February 9

Black author Ralph Ellison's novel, Invisible Man, won the National Book Award in 1952.

An all-Chicano infantry outfit, Company E, 141st Regiment, 36th Division, became one of the most decorated units in World War II.

1690: King William's War began when a combined force of Iroquois and French attacked Schenectady, New York, outpost.

More than 1,200 delegates from 48 states attended the first annual convention of the National Women's Political Caucus in Houston, Texas, 1973. Men were admitted as non-voting members. Republican Jill Ruckelshaus said the women had traveled a long way, "and I'm not thinking of just the number of miles...it was a one-way trip because we're not going back."

February 10

Hamishah Asar Bishvat (date varies), the New Year of the Trees, is observed by Jewish children by their partaking of a variety of Palestinian fruits. In many Hebrew schools on this day, the sessions are devoted to the study of Israel's geography and agricultural products.

Edward R. Roybal (born 1916) was elected to the U.S. Congress from California in 1963. Later he became chairman of the Community Service Organization.

Seven Blacks of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, petitioned against taxation without representation in 1780.

Annemarie Proell of Austria became the first athlete to win eight first places in downhill skiing -- a clean sweep for one of the World Cup competition disciplines, 1973.

New Jersey Department of Defense said that women would be accepted as officers or enlistees in four National Guard units, 1973.

February 11

Benito Juarez, elected President of Mexico in 1858, has often been called the "Abraham Lincoln of Mexico" because, like Lincoln, his life is an example of goodness, kindness, brotherhood, and love of liberty. Some of the laws enacted during his administration are still considered some of the greatest laws of the world for poor people.

200,000 Black soldiers served in the Union Army during the Civil War.

"My knees are caked with mud. My hands calloused from the hoe. I have made the Anglo rich." -- Rudolfo "Corky" Gonzales.

In 1780 a large war party under Joseph Brant set out to avenge an American attack on Iroquois towns.

1794: The first United States treaty with the Six Nations Confederacy was signed to establish peace relations and reservations. Although signed by George Washington to last "forever," the treaty was broken with the building of the Kinzua Dam in the 1960s.

Emma Goldman was arrested for lecturing on birth control in New York, 1916, or as Margaret Anderson wrote, for advocating that "women need not always keep their mouths shut and their wombs open."

Scotland Yard reassigned women police to give them complete equality with male bobbies after 54 years of segregation, 1973. "Women are now eligible for the commissioner's job," said a spokesman for the Yard.

February 12

NAACP was founded following race riot in Springfield, Illinois, 1909.

The founding of the Alianza Federal de Mercedes by Reies López Tijerina marked a movement to regain land in New Mexico in February, 1962.

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865) was the sixteenth President of the United States. Lincoln did more for the oppressed slaves of the South than any other President. His Emancipation Proclamation, the Thirteenth Amendment, and the Gettysburg Address are world famous. He was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth.

1825: Treaty of Indian Springs. President James Monroe, endorsing vigorous means of removing Indians from the Eastern United States, had agents bribe and deal with a small greedy faction of Creek Indians under chief William McIntosh. The scandalous document ceded all Creek lands and promised evacuation of The Creeks to the Far West by September 1, 1826.

In 1974 a U.S. District Court decision reaffirmed the treaty rights of the Puget Sound native peoples to fish.

Abraham Lincoln was credited with saying "All that I am or ever hope to be I owe to my angel mother..."

New Mexico became the 27th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, 1973.

Ann Klein became the first woman to seek the nomination of a major party (Democratic) for governor of New Jersey, 1973.

NAACP
NO
SUPPORT
JIM CR
LUNCH
COUNTER
ILLINOIS
naacp 1909

February 13

Marion McAllister began her training class to become the first female motorman on the New York subway system, 1973. "In class, I was just one of the boys," she said.

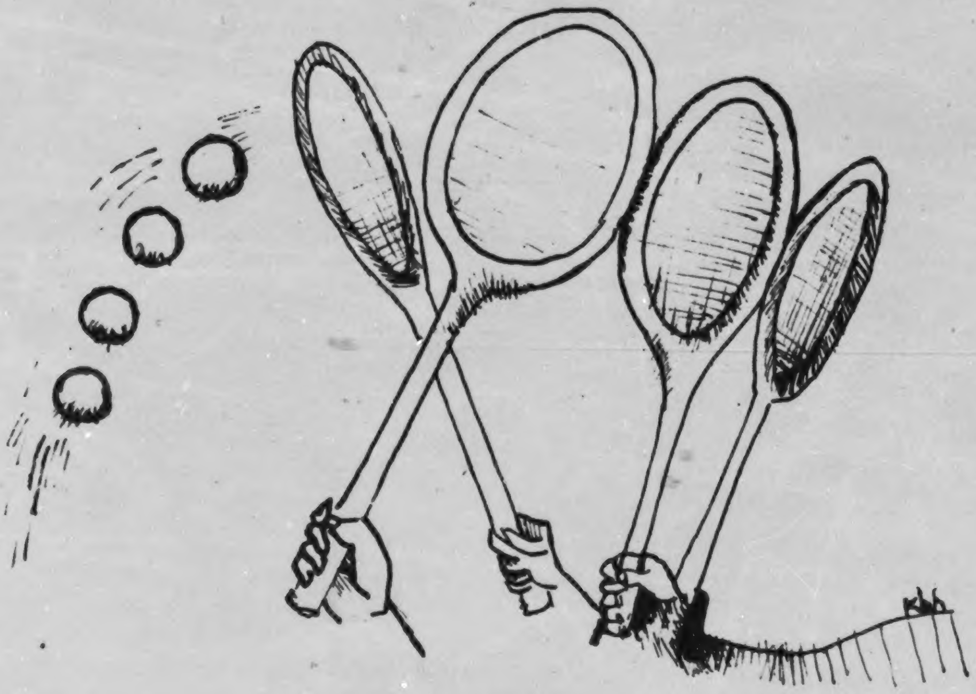
Billie Jean King, Kerry Melville, Rosemary Casals and Françoise Durr played tennis in the "Raising a Racquet" benefit to get funds for the Manhattan Women's Political Caucus, 1973.

CBS President Arthur Taylor's staff-wide memo about company policy toward women inspired some CBS women to organize and explore their real status, 1973.

Absalom Jones, the first Black rector in the U.S. died 1818.

The Spanards founded 21 missions in California, 4 presidial towns, and 2 pueblos -- San Jose in 1777 and Los Angeles in 1781.

1895: Public meeting held at Caughnawaga Mohawk reserve to hear Canadian officials chide and deny Indian requests for recognition of the traditional chiefs as opposed to municipal elected counselors.



February 14

In 1817 Frederick Douglass was born a slave in Maryland. Editor, orator and statesman, his was one of the foremost voices in the abolitionist movement of the Nineteenth Century. His life serves as a model for "doing it the hard way," and should be an inspiration to all Americans, young and old. Douglass died in 1895.

Lieutenant Isiah N. Moore and 70 dragoons from Fort Buchanan arrived at Apache Pass to reinforce Lieutenant Bascom's troops. 1861.

Brotherhood Week, February 14-20, is the week following Lincoln's Birthday. It is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and is dedicated to furthering mutual understanding among people of different backgrounds, races and creeds.

In 1860 a great Indian uprising wiped out almost all Spanish civilization in the Southwest.

1870: Major Boulton and supporters of the Canadian faction marched on Fort Garry. They met with failure and were arrested by Riel's Metis on the 18th.

Margaret E. Knight, born in 1838, was an inventor who held more than 25 patents, most connected with heavy machinery, and whose hand-made childhood kites and sleds were envied and admired by all the boys in town.

Anna Howard Shaw, first female Methodist minister, was born in 1847.

U.S. Census Bureau reported that among older Americans, almost 60% were women, and that more than one-third of them lived alone, 1973.

Ohio's 132-year-old abortion law was declared unconstitutional in 1973.

February 15

Susan B. Anthony, a pioneer in the field of women's rights, was born in 1820.

The Confederación de Uniones Obreras Mexicanas (CUOM) was formed in 1927 in southern California with 3,000 workers.

The Constitution of the Philippines was approved by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1935.

Shadrach, a fugitive slave, was rescued from federal marshals by Boston abolitionists. 1851.

Carnival Day (date varies) is celebrated by the Portuguese in the same way and for the same reasons as the Mardi Gras.

Twelve women activists ended a 52-hour takeover of the Boston State College central switchboard when campus administrators promised to open a women's center, a day-care facility, and look into alleged differences in faculty salaries, women's studies, 1973.

The National Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress urged immediate ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, 1973.

February 16

During the Civil War, one fourth of the sailors in the Union Navy were Black.

Alex Armendaris, born in 1930 to immigrant parents, was a consultant to the OEO, member of the President's Advisory Council on Minority Business Enterprise in 1971 and director of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in 1973.

Red Bird, a Winnebago chief, died in prison in 1828.

In 1973 AIM announced that it would support Oglalas in their dispute with Oglala tribal council at Pine Ridge if requested to do so.

Mary Katharine Goddard continued her successful publication of the Baltimore Journal, while also serving as postmistress at Annapolis and keeping a book store, 1774.

February 17

The city of Teotihuacán, not far from Mexico City, was flourishing about 1,000 years before Cortés arrived in Mexico.

In 1800: 1,002,037 Blacks in the United States, 18.9 percent of the population.

In 1971 scores of Indians marched from the University of Washington to the BIA office to protest refusal of the BIA to support their struggle to obtain Fort Lawton, a surplus property, for development of an Indian center.

Rose Terry Cooke, author of stories set in New England, whose mother made her memorize a page of the dictionary every day and who did not marry until she was 46, was born in 1827.

February 18

In 1861 the Treaty of Fort Wise was signed. Cheyenne and Arapaho people were coerced into taking a reservation between Arkansas River and Sand Creek in exchange for wide tracts of land.

In 1688 the Quakers of Germantown, Pa., made the first formal protest against slavery in colonial America.

The Mexican-American Study Project at the University of California at Los Angeles was organized in February, 1964.

In 1974 a grand jury inquiry into the killing of Oglala civil rights leader Pedro Bissonette reopened after complaints that an earlier inquiry was inadequate. No indictments of the BIA police officers who killed Bissonette resulted.

Annie Heloise Abel, distinguished historian of Indian affairs, whose thesis was entitled "Indian Reservations in Kansas and the Extinguishment of Their Title," was born in 1873.

Members of the National Organization for Women (NOW) met for their sixth annual conference in Washington, D.C., 1973, resolving to deal with poverty, divorce laws, prostitution and rape.

February 19

The Mexican Constitution of 1917 is one of the great revolutionary documents in history.

The first Pan-African Congress, organized by W.E.B. DuBois, met in Paris, 1919.

1857: Leschi, leader of the Nisqually, wad condemned and hung on this date. He had been betrayed by one of his own people for a reward of 50 blankets. His first trial acquitted him, but he was retried in kangaroo proceedings and hung at Fort Steilacoom. His last words were for forgiveness to those who had betrayed him.

In 1867 the Lake Traverse Reservation in Eastern Dakota, containing 918,780 acres of very good land, was given over to the Sisseton/Wahpeton Sioux as a permanent home by treaty concluded on this date.

85 Vassar students marched on the N.Y. State Legislature and disrupted the Senate, presenting a petition to encourage defeat of a bill requiring students to take a loyalty oath and aimed at destroying all college radicalism, 1935. The bill was defeated.

Women can now be paged on the loudspeaker at the Rice Hotel in Houston, Texas -- as men have been allowed -- thanks to a female guest's challenge of an existing ruling, 1973. The manager said he thought the rule originated to discourage prostitutes.

February 20

California's first Black convention was held in 1855.

In 1900 Washakie, a chief of the Shoshone born in 1798, was mortally wounded in personal combat with a Crow chief and died on this date at the age of 109.

"What moves us is hunger and a thirst for justice, not desire for fame....We want our land, our rights." -- Reies López Tijerina, 1967.

In 1972 Raymond Yellow Thunder died after abuse by four white youths who drove him to the local American Legion club where they forced him to undress and dance for the 100 persons present, then threw him out into the winter's cold.

Angelina Grimké, suffragist and abolitionist, was born in 1805.

Amy Bollenbach argued before the Anchorage, Alaska, School Board that girls' athletics should be given more money -- even if the boys' football budget is cut -- because girls need exercise, too, 1973.

When the NOW convention ended, President Wilma Scott Heide said the women's movement needed to become "more radical...not bizarre, but getting to the root causes," 1973.

February 21

1828: Sequoyah's Cherokee alphabet was used to print the "Cherokee Phoenix," the first newspaper printed in an Indian language.

Malcolm X was assassinated on this date in 1965 during a rally at the Audubon Ballroom in Harlem.

César Chávez was born in 1927 in Arizona. He was the champion of farm workers and organized the National Farm Workers Association.

In 1973 Richard Wilson, tribal chairman, used a parliamentary ploy to avoid impeachment proceedings at Pine Ridge, closing a last legal avenue for grievances to be heard. A week later, the Oglalas occupied Wounded Knee.

Betty Furness told a meeting of bankers in Philadelphia that the common bank practice of making women sign affidavits that they're using birth control devices before they get a mortgage means "women are better able to control their reproductive mechanisms than banks are able to control their manners or judgment," 1973.

Vermont became the 28th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, 1973.

Women can now lunch at the Cafe V Room at Ken's Steak House in Framingham, Mass., 1973.

February 22

By 1835 there were six primary schools for Blacks in New York City, with 925 children attending.

Eligio de la Garza, born in Mercedes, Texas in 1927, was elected to the Texas House of Representatives for 12 years and then was elected to the U.S. Congress in 1964 and again in 1966 and 1968.

In 1889 the Enabling Act of Washington State passed, limiting the power of the state over Indians. The state did "agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries of this state and to all lands lying within said limits owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes..."

George Washington (1732-1799) was the first President of the United States. As the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army, he defeated the British during the War of Independence. His birthday is celebrated on the third Monday in February.

In 1956 the city of Cornwall, Ontario, obtained provincial approval to extend its boundaries to include the Cornwall Island part of the Mohawk Nation at Akwesasne. There was no prior consultation of or approval by the Mohawks.

Carrie Burnham, first female graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and first female chancery in the state, married Damon Kilgore and signed an "ante-nuptial" contract which kept her from being subject to the usual "legal disabilities imposed upon married women," 1838.

Army Pvt. Valerie J. Randolph accepted the U.S. Army decision that she be discharged because she married another WAC (Pvt. Gail J. Bates), 1973.

February 23

1781: The Decree of the Royal Audience of Mexico. Spain prohibited the native pueblos from selling, leasing, or disposing of their lands to one another or to anyone else without Royal consent.

Mexican forces seized the Alamo in 1836.

W.E.B. DuBois, born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts in 1868, was a scholar, editor and a leader of the movement for Black liberation. This man's belief as to the method Blacks should employ to throw off the psychological chains of slavery differed markedly from those of Booker T. Washington. DuBois died in 1963.

In 1848 Chief Beardy of the Seschutes Nation of Oregon attempted to extend his friendship to the Americans, and offered to help them fight the Cayuse. Today, the Deschutes Nation is nearly extinct.

The League of United Latin-American Citizens (LULAC) was formed in Corpus Christi, Texas in 1929.

A resolution in the U.S. Senate to learn of the American Indians' status inspired ethnologist Alice Cunningham Fletcher to prepare her valuable book, Indian Civilization and Education, a ground-breaking effort to find the Indians' real needs, 1885.

February 24

Rev. Daniel A. Payne was born a free Black in Charleston, South Carolina, in 1811.

Mexican Flag Day.

A mass demonstration was held in Liege, Belgium, to support Dr. Willy Peers, charged with performing an abortion on a young woman who was raped, 1973.

February 25

Francisco "Pancho" Villa (1873-1923) was a famed revolutionary of northern Mexico.

Hiram Rhoades Revels of Mississippi was the first Black to serve in the United States Senate. He took the oath of office in 1870.

1643: General Kieff (Dutch) led the slaughter of Manhattan Indians who had sought his protection.

In 1745 the colonies passed legislation paying rewards for Indian scalps.

In 1725 New Hampshire militia volunteers came across a group of sleeping native people and scalped all of them. Later, they collected from public funds of the city of Dover, New Hampshire, a bounty of one hundred pounds for each scalp.

At a convention of school administrators in Atlantic City, N.J., badges that used to say "wife" said "spouse," 1973. At least one seminar suggested that superintendents' wives take more activist roles and fight for equality.

February 26

102 U.S. counties (all Southern) were at least 50% Black in 1970.

1661: Pequot War in Rhode Island against the English and their Narragansett and Mohegan allies.

The young poets of the Chicano movement continue the tradition of the "corrido," going from barrio to barrio, like troubadours of old, reciting their poems.

Eastern Massachusetts chapter of NOW filed class action complaints of sex discrimination against Brandeis University, saying women are passed over in hiring, promotion and tenure, 1973.

February 27

In 1968 the Yakima Tribal Council passed a resolution assuming jurisdiction over off-reservation fishing by tribal members.

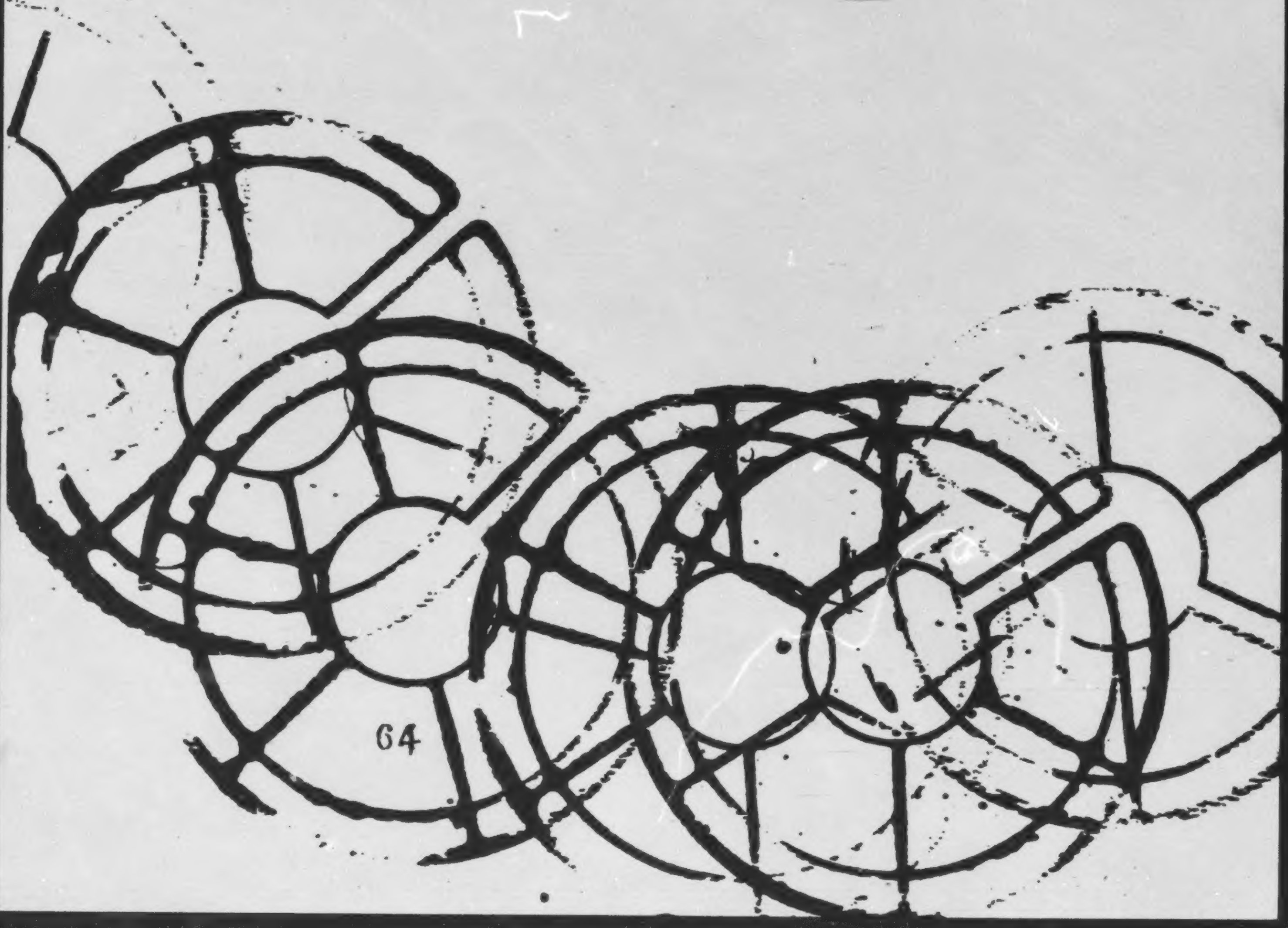
The Mexican-American Political Association was organized statewide when 150 volunteer delegates met at Fresno, California in 1960.

Charlotte E. Ray, the first Black woman lawyer, was graduated from Howard University Law School in 1872.

In 1973 the Oglala Nation liberated the village of Wounded Knee on the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota.

The official style book of the U.S. Government Printing Office now includes "Ms." as an acceptable prefix, calling it "an optional feminine title without marital designation," 1973.

The first Women Filmmakers Festival continued at the Whitney Museum in New York City, 1973.



February 28

In 1871 congressional elections were placed under federal supervision to enforce the 15th Amendment.

1877: A federal legislative act stole the sacred Black Hills from the Lakota people, breaking terms of previous treaties.

"Respect for the rights of others is peace." -- Benito Juárez.

In 1973 United States and Oglala forces set up roadblocks at Wounded Knee. The United States imposed a news media blackout.

A survey disclosed that 82% of employment agencies tested in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Los Angeles were ready and willing to defy existing laws and accept job orders requesting male applicants only, 1973. Only 13 of the 459 agencies surveyed refused the job order on grounds of sex discrimination.

March 1

In 1966 the sociologist Julián Samora (born in 1920 in Pagosa Springs, Colorado) wrote the book entitled La Raza: Forgotten Americans.

Blanche K. Bruce, Senator from Mississippi, was born in Virginia in 1841.

In 1793 the law authorized the President of the U.S. to give goods and money to Indian tribes "to promote civilization...secure friendship."

1835: "Shawnee Sun," a semi-monthly newspaper in the Shawnee language, published its first issue.

In 1973 Larry Casuse is shot by police as he attempted to surrender after kidnapping the mayor of Gallup, New Mexico, in protest of exploitation of Navajo people. A companion, Robert NakaiDine was arrested and later imprisoned.

New York Post reporter Sheila Moran became the first female to cover the major league baseball teams on a regular basis when she was assigned to the Yankees in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 1973.

Bank of America in San Francisco stopped paying taxi fares for women who worked nights when men complained of sex discrimination, and instead provided parking space and shuttle buses for all night workers, 1973.

Engineer Janet Bonnema is only woman among five employees laid off by the Colorado Highway Department because of lack of funds, 1973.

March 2

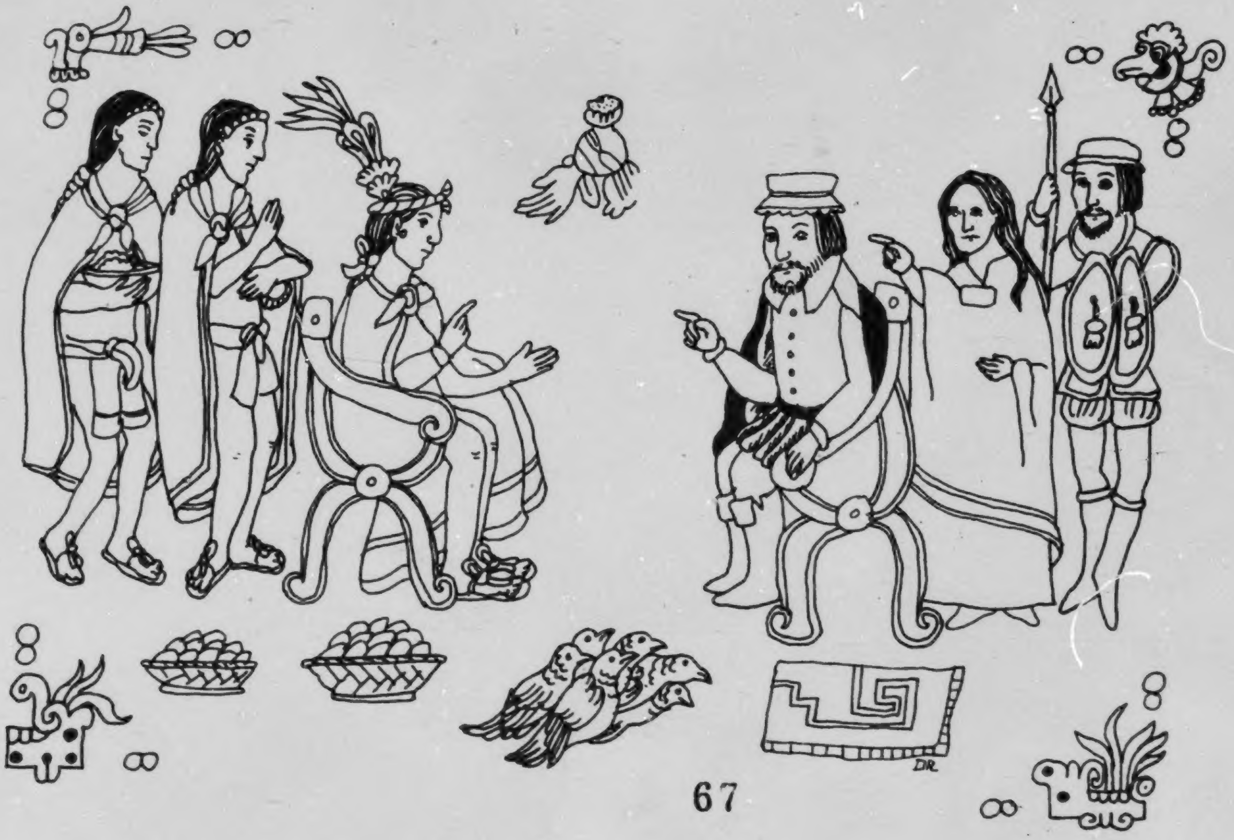
Importation of slaves was banned after January 1, 1808 by Act of Congress in 1807.

In 1868 Ouray, a leader of the Tebaguache Utes, agreed by treaty to move his people from the San Luis Valley across the Continental Divide. For its part of the bargain, the Government agreed to educate the Indians, to teach them farming, and to take care of their absolute wants in food and clothing until they were able to maintain themselves. The Utes did move, but the treaty was not fulfilled by the U.S.

Mocteczuma II (1466-1520), powerful Aztec emperor of Mexico from 1502-1520, welcomed Cortes, whom he had mistaken for the white god Quetzalcóatl.

In 1972 Leroy Shenandoah was killed by Philadelphia policemen and other Iroquois were shot while watching a movie company filming on the street below.

Effe, for "fm" as in "feminism," a new Italian women's magazine, appeared in Rome with a shirtless male on the cover, 1973. All-female staff called it a weekly "to inform other women on all that may concern them, directly or indirectly, so that they may reach their own conclusions."



March 3

In 1832 John Marshall's Supreme Court decision guaranteed Cherokee sovereignty. U.S. President Jackson refused to support this decision and forced the Cherokees to leave their homeland to follow the Trail of Tears west.

El Teatro Campesino, a bilingual theater company, was created by Luís Valdez in 1965 in order to teach and organize Chicano farm workers.

1885: Railroad lobbyists and "boomers" forced Congress to pass an appropriations act which authorized the Indian Office to extinguish all native claims to the Oklahoma District and the Cherokee Outlet.

Girl's Day. This holiday is celebrated in Japan; it is called "Hina Matsuri" or the doll festival. It is a time when dolls representing the Imperial Court are set out. Originally, the holiday was to honor girls and teach them loyalty and reverence. Today the dolls of the set can be seen in more and more Japanese-American homes.

Congress eneacted a law giving freedom to wives and children of Black soldiers in the Union Army in 1865.

Social Service Employes Union, Local 371, in New York City, announced it would begin to make disability payments to women when they are incapacitated by pregnancy or childbirth, 1973.

First four female members of the Inner Circle, a New York reporters' group, participated in the annual lampoon show, saying about the men, "After 50 years they finally found out about girls," 1973.

March 4

Richard Allen founded Bethel A.M.E. Church in 1794.

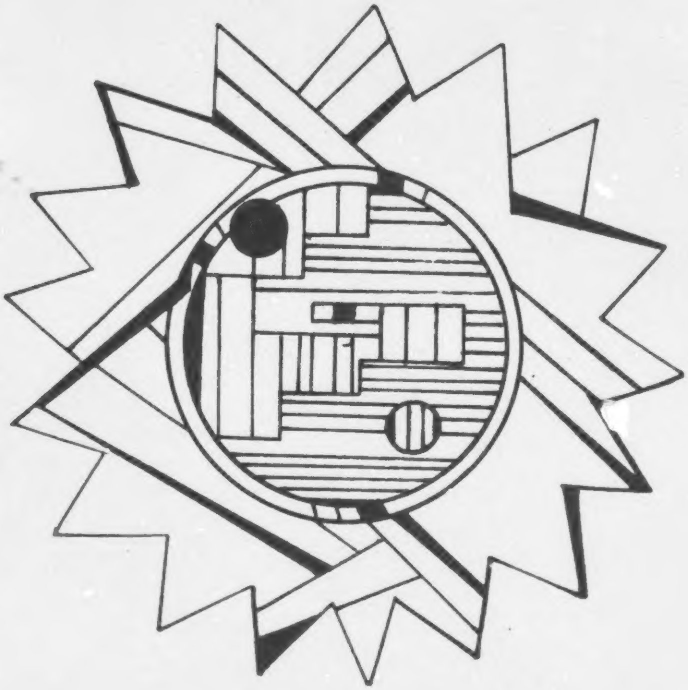
The Aztecs were also called "Méxica," which is the origin of the word "Mexico." Their language was called Nahuatl.

In 1856 a group of soldiers opening up a road for whites from the Puyallup River to the Muckleshoot Prairie in present-day Washington state were attacked and badly beaten by a large force of Nisqually, Klikitat and Skopamish people.

In 1973 the U.S. offered Oglalas and AIM temporary amnesty if they would leave Wounded Knee. The offer was burned.

Mary Clemmer began her "Woman's Letter from Washington" for the New York Independent -- a widely read column with insights into politics, much of it gleaned from hours spent sitting in the Ladies' Gallery of the Senate, 1866.

District of Columbia Court of Appeals invalidates all the prison sentences and original arrests of suffrage demonstrators in the U.S. Capitol, 1918.



March 5

In 1968 a Chicano student walkout protested inferior conditions for Mexican-Americans in five Los Angeles high schools.

1770: Crispus Attucks, half-Indian and half-Black, patriot, former slave and sailor, was killed in the Boston Massacre; the first person to die in the American Revolutionary War. Current support is given to have this date officially designated as Crispus Attucks Day nationally.

1958: A thousand Iroquois marched on the Council House at Six Nations Reserve, unhinging locked doors and physically ejecting the elected council to restore the traditional government to power.

Chinese Festival of the Sun honors the sun. It is one of the few Chinese festivals which is based on the solar calendar rather than the lunar calendar.

In 1973 the Northern Cheyenne Tribal Council adopted and passed a resolution calling for cancellation of all existing coal permits and leases.

Black American Day was established by the California State Legislature in 1970. Schools and public institutions are to hold appropriate observances of the birthday of Crispus Attucks.

Rosa Luxemburg, socialist revolutionary, was born in 1871.

Margaret Abagail Cleaves graduated from medical school at the head of the class, 1873, and later became the first female member of the Iowa and Illinois Central District Medical Association.

March 6

The Supreme Court's Dred Scott decision ruled that Blacks were not citizens of the United States and that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from the territories. 1857.

1837: General Jessup succeeded in making a deal with the Seminoles in which he promised that the Blacks living among them could go west with them. On these conditions, Chief Micanopy, at the suggestion of the Blacks' chief, Abraham, agreed to emigrate and brought 250 of his people to Fort Brooke near Tampa Bay.

On this day in 1836 Santa Anna captured the Alamo in San Antonio, killing all 180 defenders.

The Navajo Long Walk began in 1864. 8,000 Navajo were taken as military prisoners to Fort Sumter, New Mexico, and held as prisoners of was under terrible conditions for three years before they were allowed to leave.

About 1,000 demonstrators chanted, "We want day care," outside Federal Plaza in New York to protest proposed new federal cuts in day-care services, 1973. Many marching mothers brought their children.

March 7

Gilbert T. Marinez (born 1931) is an educator and the author of Mexican-Americans, a Hyphen in History.

Immigrants' Week for the Portuguese-American commemorates the immigrants who came to the United States in 1815. The date of this occasion varies.

In 1777 Shawnee chief Blackfish led 300 men in a raid on Boonesboro, Kentucky. This was to be known as the "Bloody Year" to whites in Kentucky who were occupying the hunting grounds in defiance of their own government and of the Indians.

The Supreme Court ruled that white primary laws were invalid, 1927.

Carol Wagner, five feet tall, was told by an official of the Long Island Rail Road at the State Human Rights hearings that she did not get a job as a trainman or engineer because she was not tall enough and might not be strong enough to carry out certain duties, 1973. Wagner said it was sex discrimination, since many male employes were shorter than she.

March 8

In 1782 Col. James Marshall, ranking military authority in Washington, D.C., ordered the massacre of Christian Delawares on the pretext that they harbored hostile Indian raiders. 90 men, women and children were beaten to death and scalped.

David Ruggles founded the first Black magazine, Mirror of Liberty, in 1838.

From 1900 to 1950, Mexicans supplied 90% of the laborers on 18 western railroads.

International Women's Day.

Wellesley College announced it would not admit men, with President Barbara Newell saying, "the current trend toward coeducation has increased, rather than lessened, male domination of American higher education," 1973.

Beaver College in Glenside, Pa., said it would allow men into the all-female institution next fall, 1973.

March 9

Slaves who revolted aboard the ship Amistad were ordered freed by the Supreme Court and were allowed to return to Africa in 1841.

1824: William Weatherford (Red Eagle), the great Creek war chief, died. Although only a quarter-blood, he led his people with courage, fought until he no longer had an army, and then surrendered.

"We will consider our job done when every one of our people recognizes his sense of personal dignity and pride in his history, his culture and his race." -- Luís Valdez of El Teatro Campesino, 1970.

In 1972, after protesting the death of Raymond Yellow Thunder in nearby Gordon, Nebraska, 300 Lakotas returning home descended on the trading post-museum complex at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, removing much of its contents and complaining of exploitation -- a prelude to Wounded Knee's occupation in 1973.

Doctors may be guilty of sexist attitudes toward women's medical problems, and "cloudy thinking" about gynecological problems may be due to sexual prejudice, according to a report in the New England Journal of Medicine, 1973.

March 10

In Las Vegas, New Mexico, Spanish-Americans elected all Mexican-American members to the city council in 1970.

Harriet Tubman, leader of the Underground Railroad, died in 1913.

Constance Markievicz was released from prison, shortly afterward becoming Irish Secretary of Labor, the first female cabinet member in Western Europe, 1919.

March 11

1778: General George Washington was empowered by Congress to hire Indians in service of the United States military.

Lorraine Hansberry's Raisin in the Sun, first play by a Black woman to premiere on Broadway, began its long run in 1959.

In 1842 Francisco López, a Mexican herdsman, discovered gold in Santa Feliciana Canyon, forty miles from Los Angeles.

In 1816 Skenandoa, chief of the Oneidas, died on this date. He had encouraged his Nation to remain neutral when "the white peoples quarreled among themselves" -- the Revolutionary War.

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, Portuguese explorer, rediscovered the San Diego Bay in 1543.

1824: U.S. Secretary of War Calhoun created the Bureau of Indian Affairs in his War Department.

Revolutionary War soldier Deborah Sampson, who disguised herself in men's clothes as a member of the 4th Massachusetts Regiment, was placed on the U.S. veterans' pension rolls, 1805, at the urging of Paul Revere, to receive $4 a month, a sum that was later increased.

75 Stewardesses for Women's Rights ended a two-day conference in New York City and introduced a winged version of the women's symbol as their emblem, 1973.

March 12

The Mexican tradition of the Corridos, or ballads, continue to glorify the deeds of Chicanos such as Chavez, Tijerina and Ialazar who stand up to oppressors.

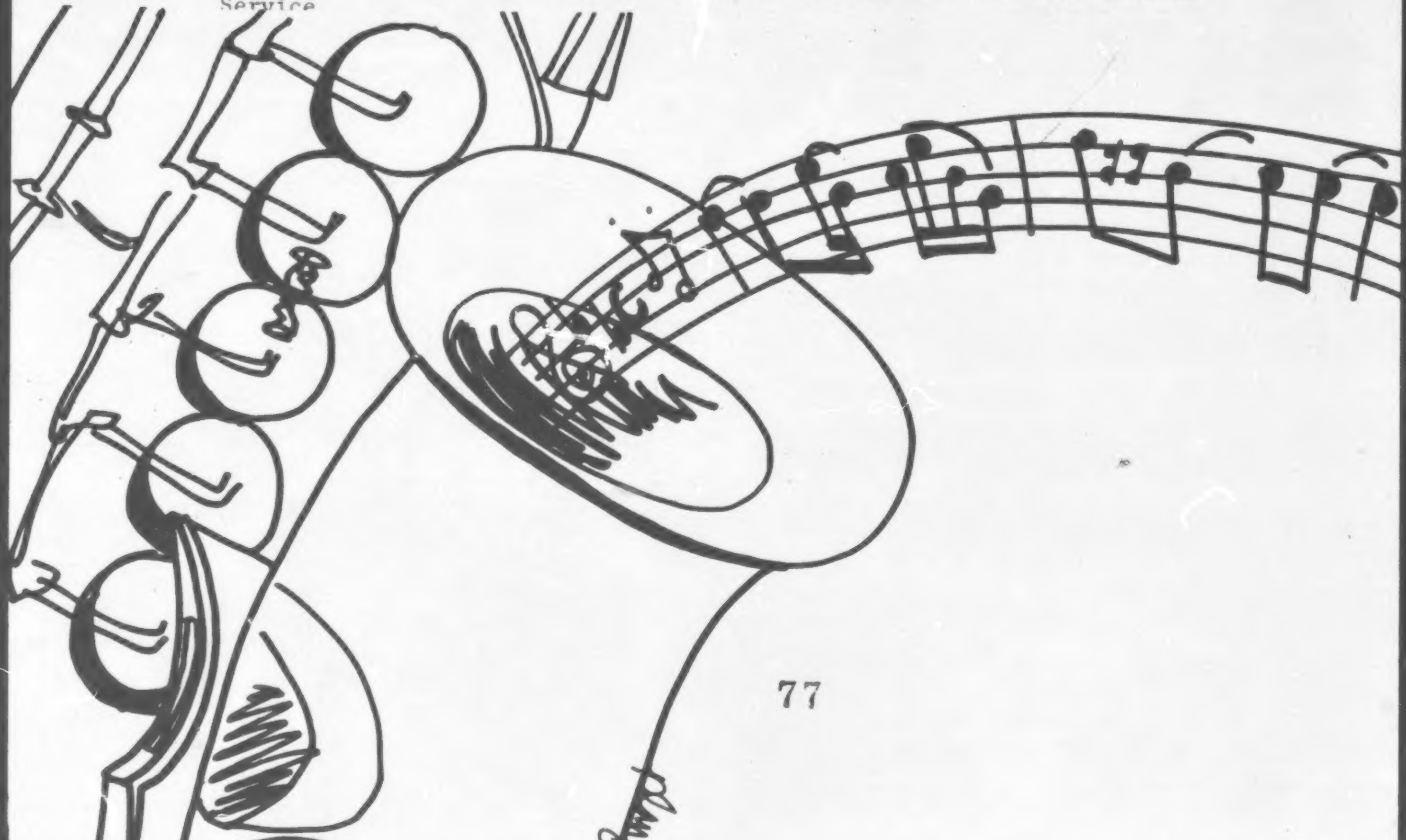
Charlie Parker, a founder of the modern jazz movement, died in 1955.

In 1958 Royal Canadian Mounted Police attacked Iroquois people at Six Nations Reserve. Many Iroquois men and women were seriously hurt by the police who were sent to evict the Iroquois chiefs and mothers from their council house to reinstall an "elected council."

1676: Wampanoags attacked and destroyed Clark's garrison in Plymouth, Massachusetts, during "King Phillip's War."

New York State Supreme Court upheld an outdated law requiring males under 21 to get parental consent before marrying although females 18 or older don't need permission, 1973. Justice Margaret Mary J. Mangan said the male is "the provider" and thus must "be older and generally more suited" to his duty.

In taking over the Burlington, Vt., district, 1973, Carolyn K. Buttolph became the first female district director for the U.S. Internal Revenue Service



March 13

The Missouri Compromise was enacted by Congress, barring slavery north of Missouri, 1820.

In 1890 the Iroquois at Bay of Quinte, Ontario, petitioned the Canadian Government for recognition of their traditional system of government. The Canadian Government had sought to introduce municipal-style elections under "The Indian Advancement Act."

Between 1840-1859 after the annexation of Texas, all of the Mexican-owned grants except one in Nueces county passed into Anglo possession.

Susan B. Anthony died in 1906, fourteen years before women won the vote.

Marguerite Perey, who discovered the 87th element, francium, became the first woman elected to the French Academy of Sciences, 1962.

A "John" in Atlanta, Ga., complained to the Municipal Court that a prostitute raised her price from $25 to $35 last fall in defiance of federal wage and price guidelines, 1973.

March 14

Albert Einstein, German-American Jew born in 1879, gained fame as a scientist, mathematician, writer and theoretical physicist. Einstein died in 1955.

In 1825 Potawatomi people drove off surveyors, giving Battle Creek, Michigan, its name.

Statistics from 1962-1966 show that although beset by poverty, Mexican-Americans make up a small percentage of psychiatric patients in California.

William C. Nell, appointed a clerk in a Boston post office, was the first Black to hold a federal position, 1861.

1958: Mad Bear Anderson and a hundred other native people from all over North American journeyed to Washington, D.C., to present a petition to the President of the U.S. demanding justice, recognition of Iroquois independence, and removal of the BIA commissioner.

Lucy B. Hobbs, world's first female dentist, was born in 1833.

All American women should be able to get safe, humane abortions, and have them paid for with health insurance, said Dr. John H. Knowles, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, 1973.

March 15

A.M.E.Z. Church was founded in New York in 1821.

In 1967 the El Paso Conference was held. President Johnson's cabinet members met to discuss with others the problems of Mexican-Americans. However, the Chicano activists were not included.

First federal woman suffrage amendment was proposed in U.S. Congress in 1869.

Connecticut became the 29th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, 1973. Nebraska's legislature tried to reverse its previous ratification vote, but found out it could not rescind its yes vote, 1973.

A divorce decree granted Beatrice W. Hicks of Cambridge, Mass., ordered her to pay $195,000 to her husband and to pay child support, 1973.

March 16

1649: A thousand Iroquois attacked a village of Hurons who had become loyal to French interests near the shore of Ontario's Georgian Bay, killing inhabitants and two French Jesuit missionaries from Quebec, Frs. Jean de Brebeuf and Gabriel Lalemant.

Children are poor man's riches. -- Mexican proverb.

The first Black newspaper, Freedom's Journal, was published in New York in 1827.

In 1974 Vernon Wesley, son of the vice-chairman of the San Carlos Apaches tribal council, was fatally shot by a trading post owner in a dispute.

Feminist comedienne Lily Tomlin starred in her own television special, "The Lily Tomlin Show" ("If someone gave you a show, who would you name it for?"), in which announcements were made by an off-camera female voice, 1973.

March 17

Black servants, slaves and explorers came to American on all major explorations, beginning with Columbus in 1492.

In 1966 striking grape-pickers, led by César Chávez, left Delano on a 300-mile march to Sacramento, California.

In 1876 Colonel J.J. Reynolds launched a furious attack on the Cheyenne camp of Two Moons near the mouth of the Little Powder River. The cavalry was badly beaten and fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the ground.

Nat "King" Cole, Black singer born in 1919, has often been called the "most imitated singer of the century." His style has been copied by hundreds of other singers. He died in 1965.

Cornelia Maria Clapp, distinguished zoologist who was listed in the first (1906) edition of American Men of Science, was born in 1849.

Janice Revitz served her first full day as the first female Municipal Court judge in 75 years, In Miami, Fla., 1973.

March 18

This day is the holiday which celebrates the anniversary of Mexican nationalization of petroleum companies in 1938.

The Phoenix Society, a literary and educational group, was founded by New York Blacks in 1833.

Phi Delta Kappa, the world's largest professional educational society, suspended its Harvard chapter for admitting women, 1973.

U.S. Census Bureau reported that 3.2 million American wives earned more than their husbands in 1970, and the number is growing, 1973.

March 19

1838: General Jessup called a council of Seminoles on this date, but the Indians wisely feared treachery and refused to attend. They were captured by troops and 513 Seminoles and 165 Blacks were sent to prison camp at Tampa Bay.

The first Black child born in an Anglo-American colony, William Tucker, was baptized at Jamestown, Virginia in 1619.

In 1885 a provisional Metis Government was formed at Batoche, Saskatchewan.

The Mexican-Americans have earned more high military decorations, including the Congressional Medal of Honor, than any other group.

In 1973 Oglalas submitted a massive petition to the BIA calling for a referendum on the tribal constitution. The United States said that there were not enough names.

Feminist Mary Wollstonecraft married William Godwin, 1797. He said, "I hold myself not otherwise bound than I was before the ceremony took place." She said, "I still mean to be independent."

March 20

Harriet Beecher Stowe published Uncle Tom's Cabin in 1852.

In 1960, 87% of the estimated total Mexican-Americans resided in the Southwest which held only 16% of the entire U.S. population.

1713: Colonel Moore of South Carolina led an attack on the Tuscaroras, killing 200 and capturing 800 at Snow Hill. The remainder eventually fled North and were taken in by the Iroquois Confederacy. They were later adopted as a nation, leading the British to refer to the "Six Nations Confederacy."

Jan Matzeliger, Black American, patented his invention of the shoe-lasting machine in 1883.

Police Lt. Julia Tucker of New York City's Rape Analysis Squad reported that rapes in New York were at a record high of 700, 1973.

March 21

In 1621 the first treaty between the Wampanoags and the Plymouth Colony was signed.

Rev. Andrew Young of Atlanta and Barbara Jordan of Houston were the first Southern Blacks in Congress since Reconstruction. 1972.

This day is the Mexican holiday which celebrates the birthday of Benito Juárez who was born in 1806.

Seminole chiefs in Kansas Territory who had sided with the Union in the Civil War signed a treaty to sell their lands -- 2,000,000 acres -- for 15 cents an acre and with the money bought land from the Creeks at 50 cents an acre. 1866.

In 1780 a large Iroquois force captured the American garrison at Skenesboro.

In its first act as a new territory, Alaska passed a bill granting women the vote, 1913.

During hearings at the New York State Division of Human Rights, would-be Long Island trainperson Carol Wagner displayed 53 photographs that proved her tiny stature would not hamper her efficiency on the railroad, 1973.

March 22

The segregation of Mexican school children was held unconstitutional and in violation of California state law in 1945.

1622: Opechancanough of the Susquehanocks led an attack by the Powhatan Confederacy of Algonquian nations against the Jamestown settlements, killing 357 and leaving every isolated plantation destroyed.

The Freedom March from Selma to Montgomery, Alabama, took place in 1965.

In 1973 the Iroquois Confederacy delegation left Wounded Knee.

The U.S. Senate joined the House in passing the Equal Rights Amendment, and 32 minutes later Hawaii became the first state to ratify, 1972.

Washington became the 30th state to ratify the ERA, 1973.

Jennie Schultheis filed suit against the California Highway Patrol which would not let her take a test for employment because she is a woman, 1973.

March 23

The first Black poetry anthology, Les Cenelles, appeared in 1846.

In 1786 the Grand Council of the Iroquois Confederacy refused to ratify the treaty of Fort Stanwix, denying that the delegates were authorized to give away such large tracts of land.

Sugar itself may spoil a good dish. Too much praise is a burden. (Spanish saying)

Wilson Riles was the first Black to be elected to a statewide office in California, that of Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1970.

Fannie Farmer, cookbook author, principal of Miss Farmer's School of Cookery in Boston, was born in 1857.

Mimi Green became the first woman from Wall Street to address the Advertising Club in New York, 1973.

March 24

A friend in the market is better than money in the bank. (Spanish saying)

In 1970 the U.S. Attorney General served a notice of condemnation on the Winnebago People for lands lying on the Iowa side of the Mississippi River.

Canada gave the vote to Blacks in 1837.

The California State Supreme Court extended voting rights to more than 100,000 Spanish-speaking citizens by ruling that California citizens may use a ballot printed in Spanish, 1970.

At a weekend feminist workshop, Connecticut College students suggested that admitting men in 1969 had turned the former women's college into a male chauvinist haven, 1973. One student said a male living in a co-ed dorm had to be reminded to take his turn washing dishes.

March 25

The Scottsboro Boys were arrested at Paint Rock, Alabama, in 1931. Their case became a worldwide civil rights cause.

In 1713 combined forces from North and South Carolina brutally attacked the Tuscaroras at Fort Nohoroco on Contentnea Creek.

In 1933 about half of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union were Mexican-Americans.

Fortune Magazine reported that male executives earning more than $30,000 a year outnumbered female executives by about 600 to 1, 1973. Only 11 of the 6,500 execs earning above $30,000 were female.

March 26

1804: U.S. Congress authorized the President to give Indians land west of the Mississippi in exchange for their lands east of the river, setting the stage for the Indian Removals.

The 1950 federal census indicated that there were 950 persons of Mexican birth living in Minnesota.

In 1937 William Hastie was confirmed as the first Black federal judge.

Gabriel Dumont with his Metis and Indian horsemen defeated the Mounties at Duck Lake in 1885.

Hector Garcia, Mexican-American, organized the American GI Forum in Texas in 1948.

Susan Shaw and Edna Stokes became the first female members of the London Stock Exchange after 171 years, 1973. The market closed generally higher.

Married women gained the same status as single women, and unwed mothers are not required to apply for waiver, according to liberalized regulations announced for joining the WACs, 1973.

Naomi Levine of the American Jewish Congress called for a reinterpretation of traditional Jewish law focusing on women outside the home, 1973.

March 27

Passover (date varies) or Pesach is one of the most important of all Jewish holidays. This commemorates the freeing of the Jewish people who were slaves under the pharaoh, King of Egypt.

Augusta Savate, Black sculptor, died in 1962.

Crusade for Justice, the first National Chicano Youth Conference, was held in 1969 with over 1,500 Chicano youths attending.

1814: The Battle of Horseshoe Bend at Tohopeka, a fortified village of the Creeks located on a bend of the Tallaposa River in Alabama, occurred. 500 Creeks were killed in the attack led by General Andrew Jackson, whose own life was saved by a Cherokee.

In 1885 Col. Crozier abandoned Fort Carlton to Metis and set out for the relative safety of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, in the "Riel Rebellion."

"God is beside you on the picketline" -- sign in the Delano Union Hall.

In 1973 the occupation of Wounded Knee was one month old. Actor Marlon Brando refused the Oscar award in support of the occupation of Wounded Knee.

When John Cantwell announced that his runaway wife should be given no financial credit, Sarah Cantwell put an ad in the newspaper, chiding her ex-husband's "impudence:" "He never had any Credit till he married me," 1776.

First suburban hearings on sex discrimination are held by the White Plains, N.Y., Commission on Human Rights, 1973.

March 28

1833: At Fort Gibson, Oklahoma, a group of Seminole chiefs reluctantly signed an agreement to accept the Creek lands that were offered to them as a result of their removal from their ancestral lands east of the Mississippi.

Rodolfo Loa Ramos (born in 1934), a Chicano lobbyist and spokesman for the Spanish-speaking population in Washington, was the former director of the American G.I. Forum in the District of Columbia.

In 1804 Ohio became the first state to pass a law restricting the movement of Blacks.

In 1814 Red Eagle (Bill Weatherford) surrendered to Andrew Jackson in the Creek War. Although he knew he might be marked for death, he gave an eloquent surrender speech, asking for protection of the widows and orphans of his slain warriors.

Constance Markievicz told a Dublin audience, "A free Ireland with no sex disabilities in her constitution should be the motto of all Nationalist women," 1909.

West German cabinet proposed to reform marriage and divorce laws, allowing a woman to retain her maiden name, get a job, drop housework, and share in her husband's pension after divorce, 1973.

FBI reported that crimes of rape increased by 1% in 1972, the biggest jump in three years, 1973.

March 29

Those who seek cures visit the Shrine of Pedro Jaramillo (called San Pedrito by the Chicanos), located in Falfurrias, Texas.

Capt. Edward Dwight, Jr., U.S.A.F., became the first Black candidate for astronaut training.

In 1911 a fire at New York State Museum in Albany destroyed two thirds of the Iroquoian ethnological collection acquired by Lewis Morgan, Mrs. Harriet Converse, and Arthur Parker. One argument given today against the return of sacred artifacts to the Iroquois is that they should be held in the museum for "safekeeping."

In 1820 there were 1,771,676 Blacks in the United States, 18.4% of the population.

Jane Austen completed her novel, Emma, in 1815.

The National Labor Relations Board decided that Farah Mfg. Co. of El Paso, Texas, makers of slacks with mostly female Mexican-American employes, violated the law and must reinstate 19 discharged employes and pay back wages plus interest, 1973.

March 30

In 1856 a company of "Minute Men" attacked a camp at Coquille in Oregon, killing 15 and taking 32 women and children prisoner. They attacked two other camps the same day.

The Fifteenth Amendment took effect in 1870.

A friend is best found in adversity. (Spanish saying)

Cynthia Jacob, a lawyer with a $25,000 annual income, complained to the New Jersey Division of Civil Rights that the only way she could get a $3,000 bank loan was with her husband's signature, 1973.

March 31

César Chávez, Mexican-American labor leader and organizer, was born in Arizona in 1927.

Jack Johnson, first Black to win the heavyweight boxing title, was born in 1871.

A burden of one's own choice is not felt. (Spanish saying)

U.S. Court of Appeals in Columbia, S.C., ruled that State Senate could not impose protective restrictions on female pages, nor require parental responsibility signatures, 1973. Ruled the court, "Adult females, or nearly adult females, are no longer chattels of their husbands or parents."

April 1

1866: U.S. Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill that gave equal rights to all persons born in the U.S. except Indians.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote to Lucretia Mott that feminist criticism of free-thinking Victoria Woodhull was threatening to split the movement, and that women should band together, 1872. "If this present woman must be crucified, let men drive the spikes."

The Supreme Court reversed the Scottsboro conviction because Blacks were excluded from the jury, 1935.

The Mexican revolutionary period beginning in 1909-1910 spurred the first substantial and permanent migration to the U.S.

Bonnie Tiburzi became the first female pilot trainee at American Airlines in 1973.

April 2

Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote to Susan B. Anthony that if women continued to be humiliated as they were at a recent meeting, she "shall die of... a woman's rights convulsion!" 1852.

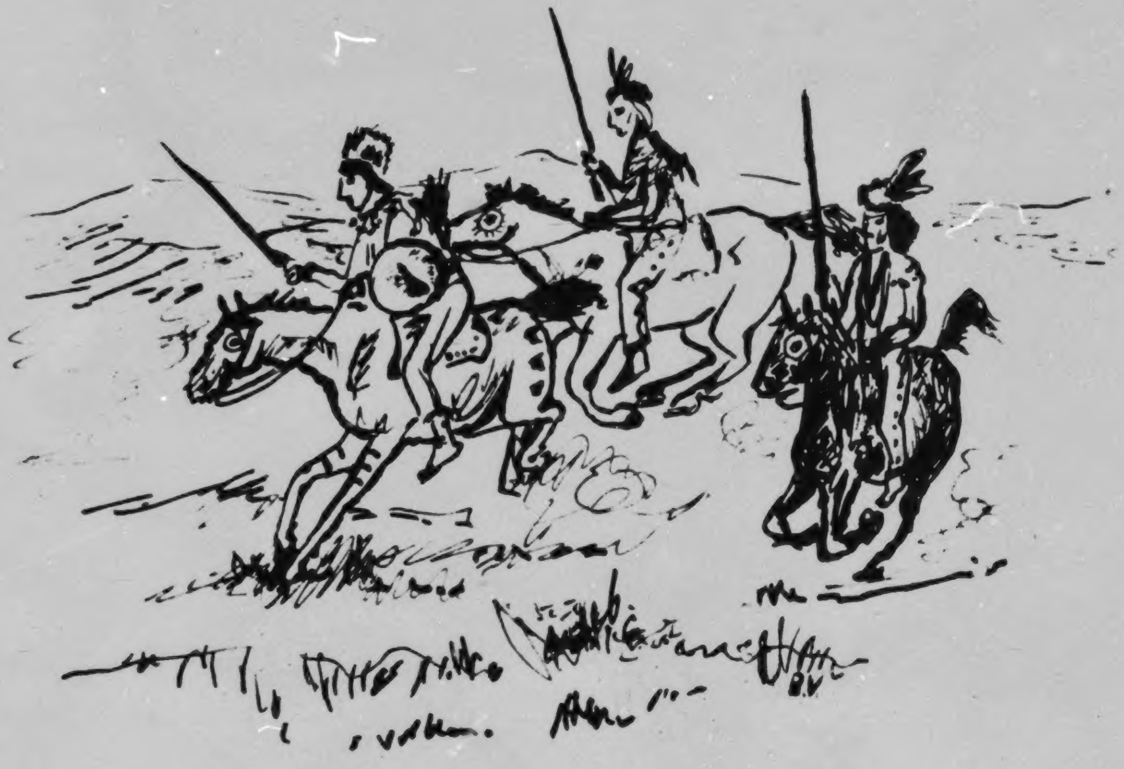
Judge Leopoldo G. Sanchez, born in Los Angeles, California in 1926, was elected to the Superior Court in Los Angeles in 1966.

In 1830 Blacks in the United States numbered 2,328,642, 18.1% of the population.

In 1911 members of the Women's Freedom League in England boycotted the nation's census-takers, leaving their homes and, like one loyal woman, spending the night on roller skates at a rink, all to foul up the count as a tactic to dramatize the suffrage cause.

1885: The major event of the Riel Rebellion: Cree warriors led by Big Bear attacked a settlement at Frog Lake, southeast of St. Paul, Alberta, killing nine men and taking two women captives.

In 1971 DQ-University at Davis, California, received the title to the U.S. Army base which Indians and Chicanos had occupied.



April 3

In 1973 the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories got a restraining order warning all prospective buyers of land over a 400,000-square-mile area that natives may have prior rights.

In 1970 Jose Angel Gutierrez, social worker, teacher and founder of La Raza Unida became the first national chairman of Mexican-American Youth Organization (MAYO).

1856: 113 U.S. soldiers destroyed a Tututni village near Gold Beach, Oregon, and forced the inhabitants onto a reservation.

In 1973 a Northwest Territories judge imposed a temporary restraining order affecting all land transactions in the 400,000-square-mile area claimed by NWT native people.

Female students at the University of Pennsylvania demonstrated for three days, demanding more security, karate lessons and other programs to help cut down a recent increase of rapes on campus, 1973.

April 4

Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., leader of the civil rights movement, was assassinated on this date in Memphis, Tennessee in 1968.

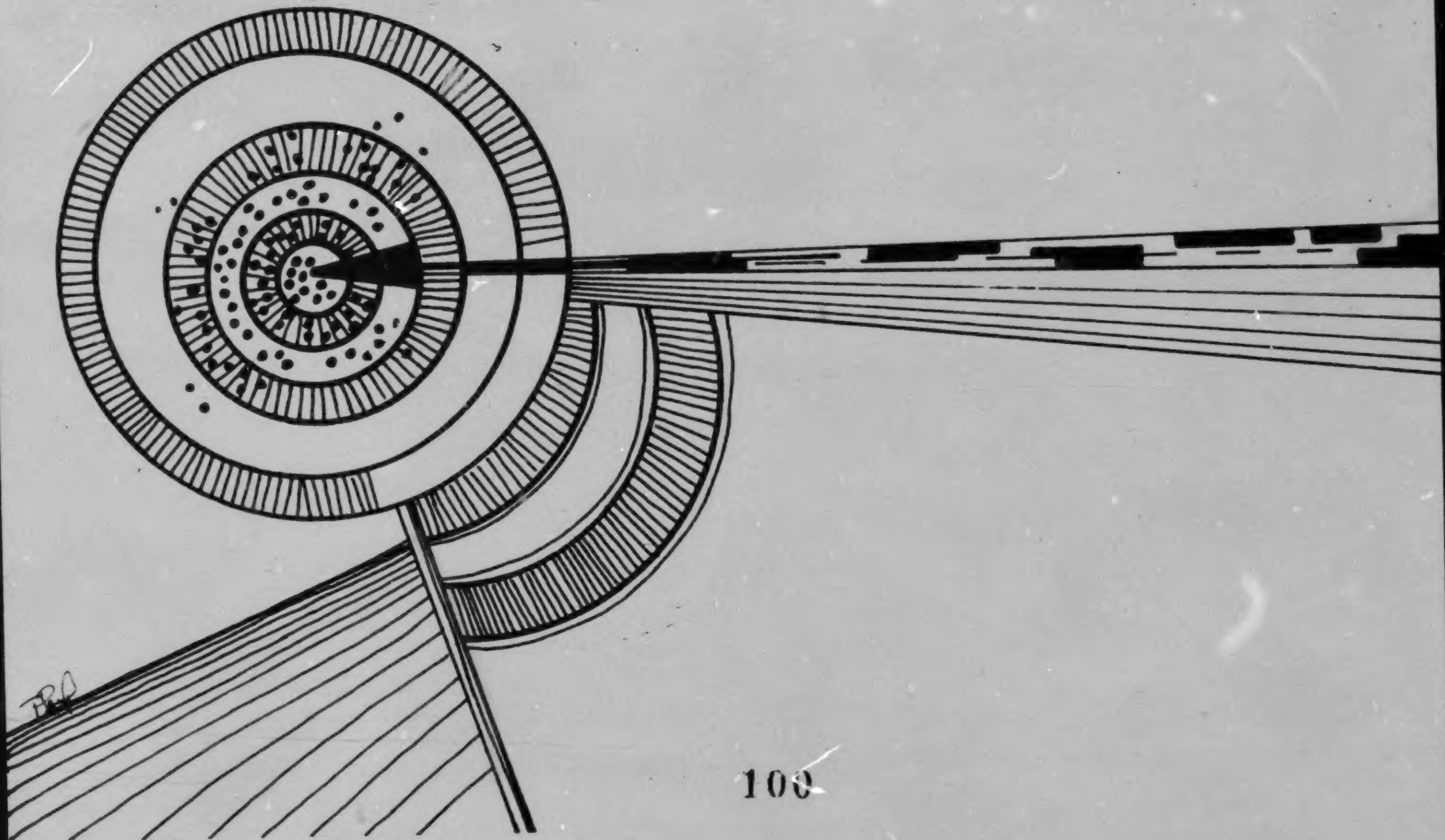
Shiohi-Gari, Shellfish Gathering Day, is celebrated in Japan by young and old alike. April 4th is chosen as the date because the tide will be at its lowest.

"The wind touches the evening and turns it into night. It whispers with cool breaths. Amen. Amen. Amen." -- from conclusion, "Cruz," by Augustín Lira, farm worker-poet, 1972.

Dorothea Dix, humanitarian and reformer, was born in 1802.

A federal district court judge in Connecticut ruled that the state must pay for a welfare recipient's abortion if a doctor says that it is needed, 1973.

Dr. Ysolina M. Centifanto told an American Cancer Society seminar that the male genital tract can harbor a virus that is suspected of causing cancer of the cervix in women, 1973.



April 5

"Chicanos in the U.S. are a colonized people....The story that emerges is of a group of people who collectively have been losers in a society that loves only winners." -- Rodolfo Acuña, Chicano historian, 1972.

Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and Black leader, was born a slave in Virginia in 1856.

Captain Robert Smalls, Black soldier during the Civil War, received the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroism. Smalls, born in 1839, later became a Congressman. He died in 1916.

At hearings on suburban sex discrimination in White Plains, N.Y., Ann Furgeson said that Saks Fifth Avenue asked her to return her credit card after she was divorced, 1973.

April 6

1832: Black Hawk, a leader of the Sauk and Fox peoples, led his people in peace back to their Rock River Valley home to plant corn in spite of orders from the U.S. to stay away. Rumors stemming from this march brought about the "Black Hawk War."

Matthew Henson, Black explorer, reached the North Pole with Commander Robert E. Peary in 1909.

The Mexican Decree of April 6, 1830, prohibited further immigration from the U.S to the Southwest.

In 1877 Chief Joseph and Nez Perces fled toward Canada after an Army attack on them. They had just agreed to accept a reservation outside their homeland, but the troops still attacked.

Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to serve in the U.S. Congress and the only congressperson to vote against U.S.'s entry into both world wars, told her colleagues before her first such dissenting vote, "I want to stand behind my country, but I cannot vote for was," 1917.

Patinka Kopec, the first female musician in the orchestra of a late-night television talk show, played her violin on the Jack Paar Show, 1973.

April 7

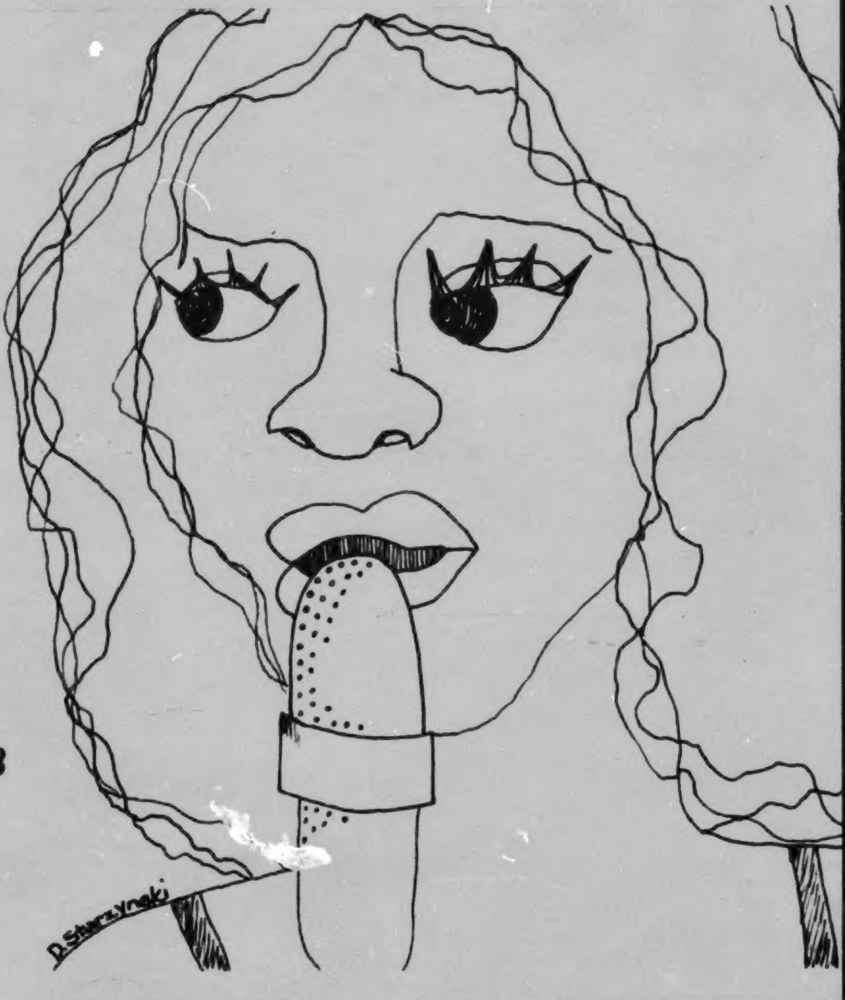
In 1968 Abelardo Delgado, poet-priest-mystic, began his 40-day fast on behalf of Chicano humanistic goals.

Billie Holiday, Black jazz singer, was born in 1915.

In 1869 Grant became President, Sheridan became the commander of the Missouri division, and Sherman became the commanding general of the Army. Sherman's motto: "The only good Indian I ever saw was dead."

At the first public conference on "Sex Role Myths We Teach" at a major university (Fordham), Dr. Eli Ginzburg of Columbia said, "Parents are the major contributors to sex myths...They must indicate that motherhood is not a fulltime occupation," 1973.

National Women's Political Caucus adopted a strategy to try to defeat members of state legislatures who vote against ratifying the Equal Rights Amendment, 1973.



April 8

Frederick Douglass made his first speech for the abolition society at Nantucket, Massachusetts in 1841.

1644: Opechancanough, head of the Susquehannocks, continued to lead the Powhattan Confederacy in evicting the English by attacking a British settlement, killing 300.

Buddha's Birthday, Hana Matsuri, is held each year on this date. It should be noted that a large number of Japanese-Americans are Buddhist, and this holiday has much the same meaning as Christmas has to the Christians. Hana Matsuri means "flower festival." While Buddha is not God, his birthday is celebrated to remember his teachings.

"Maybe my empty belly will serve as a drum on which I can drum messages to a distant God." -- Abelardo Delgado, 1968.

British suffragettes protesting the repeated imprisonment of their leader, Emmeline Pankhurst, and her current three-year sentence, cut the words "Release Mrs. Pankhurst" (with "Release" twelve feet long) in the ground of Duthie Park, Aberdeen, 1913.

April 9

It has been asserted that Mexicans were not included in the U.S. immigration quota lists in 1924 at the special urging of employers of "cheap labor."

Paul Robeson, Black dramatic singer and freedom spokesman, was born in New Jersey in 1898.

In 1973 U.S. agents seized a large quantity of BIA documents at the homes of Dock and Keever Locklear in Robeson County, North Carolina -- papers liberated during the Trail of Broken Treaties occupation.

1974: Haida Nation sent a letter to the Canadian Government announcing that it was considering seceding its islands, well off Canada's mainland, and asking for United Nations assistance.

The Civil Rights Bill was passed by Congress in 1866. It granted citizenship to ex-slaves and made slavery a crime.

Edna Toppi staged her first boxing card at the Philadelphia Arena, which she owns, as Pennsylvania's second woman boxing promoter, 1973. "I've been in boxing so long I feel like one of the men," she said.

The first male tenants since 1911 were admitted to the East End Hotel for Women in New York City, 1973. Management said unmarried couples would not share rooms or showers.

April 10

1671: King Philip, great leader of the Wampanoag, arrived at Taunton after being ordered to appear at Plymouth on April 1 for questioning. Only after taking hostages for his safe return home would he venture there.

Jackie Robinson, first Black in major league baseball, was signed by the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947.

Today is a Mexican holiday which commemorates the assassination of Emiliano Zapata in 1919.

In 1779 Britain pledged to the Iroquois that if the Iroquois helped in the Revolutionary War, Britain would guarantee to replace land lost with the same status as before the war, to declare them an independent nation, allies rather than British subjects. The pledge was not kept.

U.S. Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D., Colo.) brought her daughter to the House during the session, and working women all over the country did likewise on National Working Mothers Day -- a protest against proposed cuts in federal day care funds, 1973.

The U.S. Internal Revenue Service ruled that expenses for abortions, vasectomies, and birth control pills are tax deductible, 1973.

April 11

Mexico's gold rush at Zacatecas in 1548 occurred 300 years before the discovery of gold in California.

The Civil Rights Act banned racial discrimination in housing in 1968.

In 1617 Pocahantas, daughter of King Powhatan of the Powhatan People of Virginia, died in England.

Jackie Robinson was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame on this date in 1962. He was born January 31, 1919 and died in 1973.

Gertrudis Bocanegra, heroic revolutionary who led Mexico's underground struggle for independence from Spain and was known as the Joan of Arc of Mexico, was born in 1765. When she refused to marry the man she loved until he resigned from the Spanish army, he duly resigned.

Students at the University of Michigan burned several books, including Any Woman Can and some medical texts, calling them sexist, an action that was condemned by many, including the student newspaper, 1973.

April 12

1810: Blackfoot attack on Major Andrew Henry's expedition which was trespassing on Indian lands resulted in the death of five expedition members and the taking of large amounts of supplies.

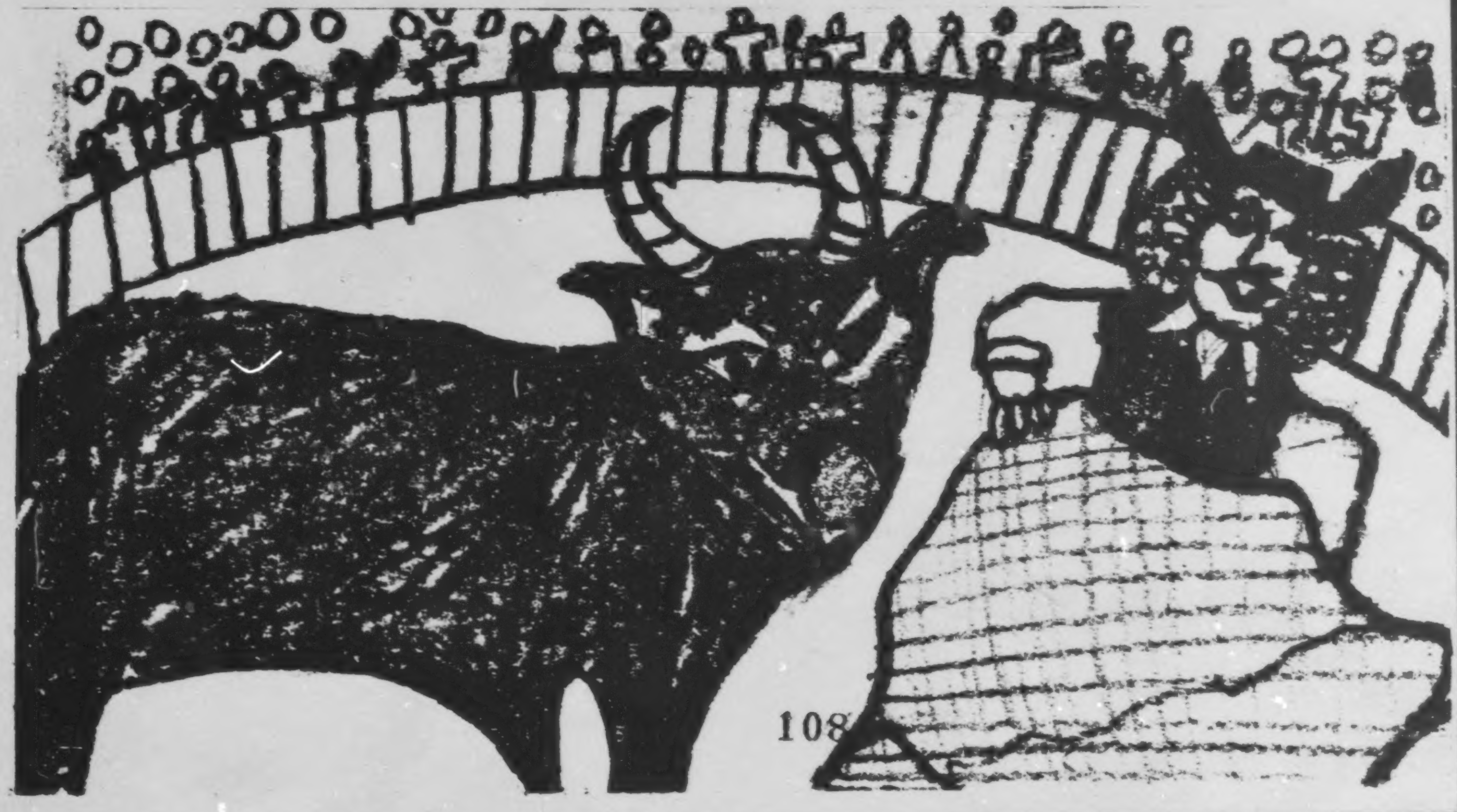
Confederates fired on Fort Sumter, opening the Civil War, in 1861.

Samuel Ramos, Mexico's most distinguished professor of social philosophy and esthetic theory, died in 1959.

In 1864 Lt. Dunn's troops stopped a group of Cheyenne, suspecting them of having stolen horses. He forced them to turn over the horses, but when he tried to take the Cheyenne guns, four soldiers were left dead in the fight which ensued.

Maria de los Angeles Hernandez won the right to become a bullfighter, calling the decision by a Madrid labor court "a triumph for women's rights," 1973. Her fighting name is Angelita.

New Jersey Assembly learned that "women are better credit risks than men" and passed the Equal Credit Opportunity Act, barring discrimination by creditors because of sex or marital status, 1973.



April 13

The University of Mexico in Mexico City was founded in 1551. It was the first university in North America.

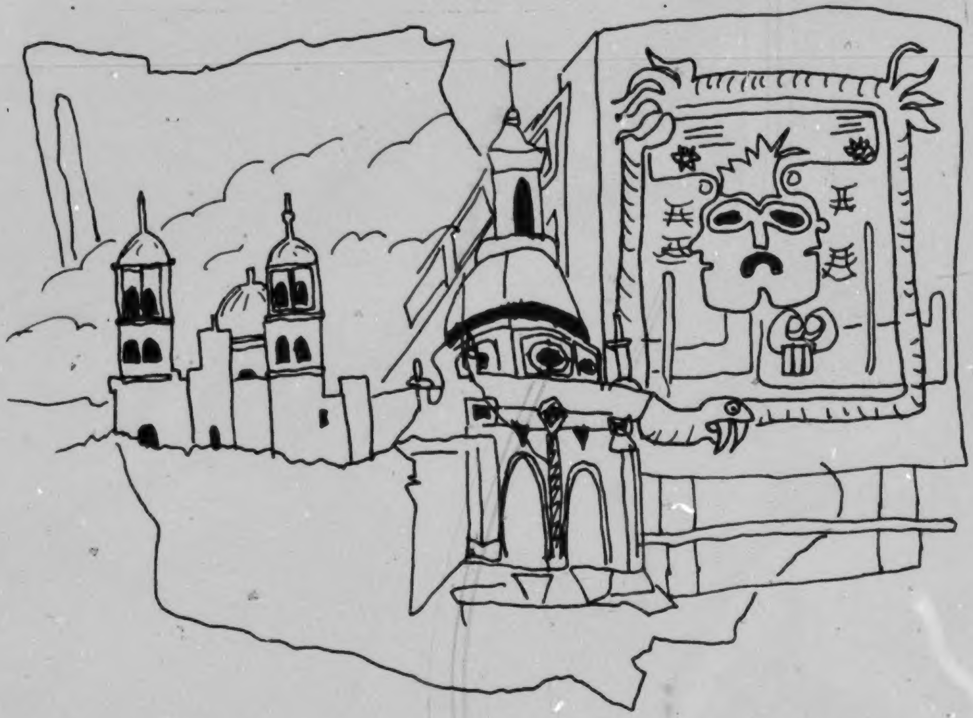
Thomas Paine's first published article was an attack on African slavery in America.

The Shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe, Mexico's patron saint, is located at Tepeyac, immediately north of Mexico City.

1844: The Province of New Brunswick claimed the right to sell Indian lands without obtaining the consent of native people.

Lucretia Mott responded to an invitation that she address the Ohio Convention for remodeling the state constitution, suggesting that women "not ask as favor, but demand as right," equality for women, 1850.

Joan Kors tried out for wide receiver with the Philadelphia Eagles football team in 1973, but was laughed off the field. "I'm a woman and I like being a woman...I'd just like to be a man, maybe for two hours every Sunday," she explained.



April 14

Pan-American Day, established by Presidential proclamation in 1931, is observed by the 21 republics of the Americas.

In 1756 Pennsylvania's Governor Morris announced a declaration of war against the Delaware Nation, stating the prices his state would pay for prisoners or their scalps.

Sidney Poitier was the first Black to win an Academy Award (Oscar) for the best actor of the year in 1964. In addition to being an actor, he is a producer and director.

Rudolpo P. Hernández, a Medal of Honor winner during the Korean conflict and a man very involved in community affairs, was born in 1931.

Vinnie Ream, sculptor who was chosen over male artists to create a bust of President Lincoln that would sit in the U.S. Capitol rotunda, put the finishing touches on her masterpiece in 1865.

April 15

A. Philip Randolph, labor leader, was born in Crescent City, Florida, in 1889.

From 1880 to 1910, President Porfirio Díaz exerted great influence over the construction of 15,000 miles of railroad lines linking the mineral wealth of Mexico to American smelters just north of the border.

In 1715 the great revolt of the Southern native people against the English began when the Yamasee killed all of the traders among them, the Creeks doing the same simultaneously. This rebellion was caused by resentment of English economic exploitation.

1974: Attorney Aubrey Grossman filed a petition asking the Supreme Court to order a U.S. Court of Claims to review its finding that Pit River people had been paid for the loss of their lands in an overall California settlement.

The first requiem mass for soloists, chorus and orchestra ever written by a woman -- Ivana Themmen -- had its world premiere performance in Annandale, Va., 1973.

April 16

1800: A joint resolution was passed in Congress authorizing the President to determine whether Indian title to copper lands adjacent to Lake Superior was still valid.

In 1848 there were 21,000 Spanish-speaking people in California in a population of about 100,000.

Ebenezer Bassett, first Black appointed to the U.S. diplomatic service, became Minister to Haiti in 1869.

In 1934 the Johnson-O'Malley Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with states for the education and social welfare of Indians.

When Jonas Green, publisher of the Maryland Gazette, died, his widow Anne Catherine Green succeeded him, becoming the second Southern woman to publish a paper, 1767. She also took over as printer to the colony, and after retirement received a pension of 48,000 pounds of tobacco annually -- just as her husband had.

April 17

American Samoa Flag Day is in observance of the first American flag-raising in 1900.

A Black cast opened in three Ridgely Torrence plays at Garden Theater, New York in 1917.

"Our people are, at last, beginning to swim in the mainstream of America and not treading water in yesterday's backwash." -- Phillip V. Sánchez, Director, OEO, 1972.

1868: The Lakota Peoples with Red Cloud as one of their leaders won a war against the U.S. forcing the Americans to give up the Powder River Road and give up their forts which the Sioux promptly burnt. The treaty which ended the war was signed on this date.

In 1973 the Wounded Knee Trading Post burned to the ground after a child knocked over a kerosene lamp; meanwhile, the U.S. began preparations for an assault on the village to end the occupation by Oglalas who were fighting for treaty rights assured under the treaty signed in 1868 (above).

Jurate Kazickas, the first female speaker at a Southeast College Newspaper Competition banquet, at Hollins College, 1973, discussed "Female Chauvinism."

April 18

1644: Opechancanough, chief of the Powhattan Confederacy, was carried into battle on a litter, was captured and later killed.

The Indian population of Mexico in 1519 was close to 25 million people, speaking at least 180 distinct Indian languages.

Victor Sejour, born free in New Orleans in 1817, became a successful dramatist in France.

Because of the fight between the Cheyenne and Lt. Dunn on April 12, Colorado authorities, particularly Gov. John Evans, began their war of genocide against the Cheyennes.

Virginia Meriwether Davis, born in 1862, studied medicine after becoming a widow and worked at the New York Infant Asylum, which had the largest lying-in service conducted by women in the U.S. and the lowest mortality and sick rates in the world.

April 19

Black and white Minutemen fought against the British at Lexington and Concord in the first battles of the Revolutionary War, 1775.

In 1966 the entire Mexican-American delegation walked out of an Equal Rights Opportunity Commission public hearing in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

In 1710 three Mohawks and one Mohegan chief had an audience with Queen Anne at St. James Palace in London. They spent two months in England and departed on May 7th.

1858: Yankton Sioux reserved the use of Red Pipestone quarry in Minnesota.

British feminist Edith Summerskill, who made anaesthesia available to women in Britain for childbearing, was born in 1901.

Eleven female students from two southern Florida colleges won the right to engage in intercollegiate sports events while holding tennis scholarships, 1973.

April 20

The great chief of the Ottawas, Pontiac, was assassinated in 1769 by an Illinois Indian who received a barrel of whiskey for his work from an English trader named Williamson.

"We are Indian, blood and soul; the language and civilization are Spanish." -- Jose Vasconcelos, Mexican Minister of Education.

Fisk University opened at Nashville, Tennessee in 1866.

1836: In the Seminole War, a band of Seminoles attacked Fort Drane, one of Major Gen. Winfield Scott's principal supply headquarters in the north.

In 1972 fifty provincial police were sent to arrest Art Powless at Six Nations Reserve for refusing to pay again a gas bill he had already paid.

Cynthia Farrar, first U.S. single female missionary sent overseas (to India), broke tradition and began educating Indian girls. She was born in 1795.

April 21

Anthony Rudolph Oaxaca Quinn was born April 21, 1915 in Chihuahua, Mexico.

From Reconstruction to the end of the 19th century, 22 Black men served in the U.S. Congress.

1850: On this day the Quechans destroyed a band of outlaws who had taken over a ferry on the Colorado River and had been harassing everyone.

In 1974 the first of nine mutilated bodies of native men in the Farmington, New Mexico area were found. Three youths were committed to a state home for boys for some of the slayings.

Charlotte Brontë, novelist, author of Jane Eyre, was born in 1816.

April 22

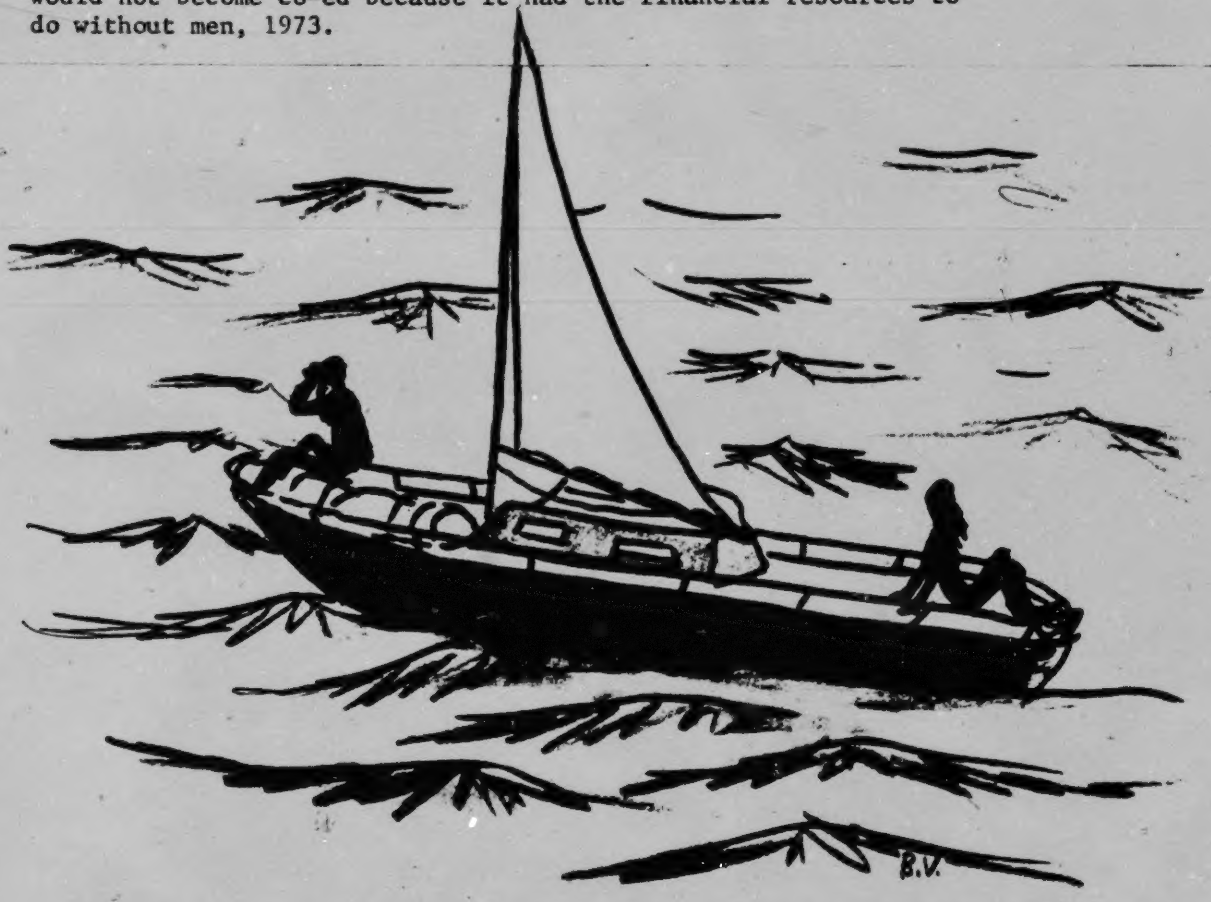
Charles H. Houston, constitutional lawyer and head of NAACP's Legal Committee, died in 1950.

In 1889 many Indians were "removed" from lands east of the Mississippi to the Indian Territory where they were to remain forever under solemn treaty. On this date, much of those lands were thrown open to settlement by white people.

Father Euselio Francisco Kino (1687-1712) founded San Xavier del Bac mission, preached and taught in the Southwest.

British boaters Sylvia Cook and John Fairfax, the first known to have rowed a boat 8,000 miles across the Pacific to Australia, turned up at Hayman Island in their 35-foot boat and said that after a year together, they didn't plan to marry, 1972. Said Sylvia, "Who wants a husband who goes off on jaunts like this?"

Wellesley College president Barbara Newell reaffirmed that the school would not become co-ed because it had the financial resources to do without men, 1973.



April 23

By 1553 there was a printing press and a university in Mexico.

Black American Granville T. Woods, inventor of the automatic air brake and many other devices, was born in 1856. His birthdate can be used to stimulate investigation of other Black inventors such as Jan Matzeliger, Andrew Board, Henry Blair, Norbert Rillieus, and others. Woods died in 1910.

U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear cases on the issue of pregnancy: Is it unconstitutional for a school system to require a pregnant female teacher to quit in her fifth month? 1973.

April 24

In 1863 Micanopy, chief of the Seminoles, repudiated the terms of the Paynes Landing Treaty and stated that he would never leave Florida to be sent to an unknown land (Oklahoma).

Agusta Tolton, first Black priest, was ordained in Rome in 1886.

In 1968 Robert J. Acosta (born in 1939), who founded The Blind Teachers of California, was named one of America's 10 Outstanding Young Men by the U.S. Jaycees.

1905: Tracts of timber on the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minnesota, were allotted. The first allotment went to Margaret Lynch, a white woman.

The United Negro College Fund was established in 1944.

In 1885 Metis forces stopped General Middleton's advance on Batoche at Fish Creek. Middleton's men suffered many casualties.

In 1973 Emily Lippincott Wick, first woman on the MIT faculty to receive tenure and first woman promoted through the ranks to full professor, was appointed dean of the faculty and professor of chemistry at Mount Holyoke.

April 25

All education in Mexico stresses the value and dignity of Indian Culture.

The African Company, first all-Black theater group, began performing Shakespeare in New York in 1821.

In 1973 Frank Clearwater died from wounds received while he was sleeping in a church at Wounded Knee during its occupation by Oglalas.

Ella Fitzgerald, Black singer, was born in Virginia on this date.

Keir Hardie, leader of England's Independent Labour Party, introduced a woman's suffrage resolution in Parliament in 1906. When suffragettes confined behind a grill in the Ladies' Gallery protested the ridicule of some M.P.'s, many were routed out by the police.

April 26

In 1762 Anthony Benezet published an account of African civilization and culture.

The founding of the Crusade for Justice grew out of a protest against the tactics of the administration of the city of Denver in April, 1966.

James P. Beckwourth, Black American born in 1798, was a pioneer and explorer of early America. Beckwourth died in 1867.

Leslie Arp, fish cook, became the first female cook in the main kitchen in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel's 42-year history, New York, 1972. She said, "It always seems very strange to me that women are home cooking and they don't get paid."

April 27

1762: Pontiac summoned a great coucil of the three Indian villages on the Detroit River. Over 400 Ottawa, Huron and Potawatomi chiefs and men met in secret on the banks of the Ecorse River about ten miles below Fort Detroit to plan the attack on the forst to drive the English off Indian land.

The Mexican-American population ranks as the second largest minority group in the nation with about five million persons.

In 1840 there were 2,873,648 Blacks in the United States, 16.8% of the population.

1973: second life claimed by Wounded Knee II: Lawrence Lamont, arrested by FBI when his bond was revoked for refusal to retract statements defending Oglala sovereignty, was shot by U.S. Russell Means.

Mary Wollstonecraft, author of A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, was born in 1759.

Martha A. Bower became the first female commander of the 11-member U.S. Air Force ROTC unit at the University of Connecticut (and the second in the nation), 1973.

April 28

In the spring of 1928 a strike of Mexican cantaloupe pickers took place in Imperial Valley, California, and attracted state-wide attention.

In 1972 forty Indians held control of the Fort Totten Reservation jail in North Dakota to dramatize their dissatisfaction with the BIA and to demand a full investigation into the deaths of three Indian inmates during the year.

The Massachusetts Legislature abolished separate schools in 1855.

Sarah Harrison vowed to marry William Roscow, but changed her mind two months later and married Dr. James Blair instead, at a ceremony where she refused to repeat the promise to obey, 1687.

Seven women announced that they would be in charge, while six male crew members would be subordinates, on an experimental, role-reversal Atlantic raft voyage to measure "friction between the sexes -- how it begins and how it is resolved," 1973.

April 29

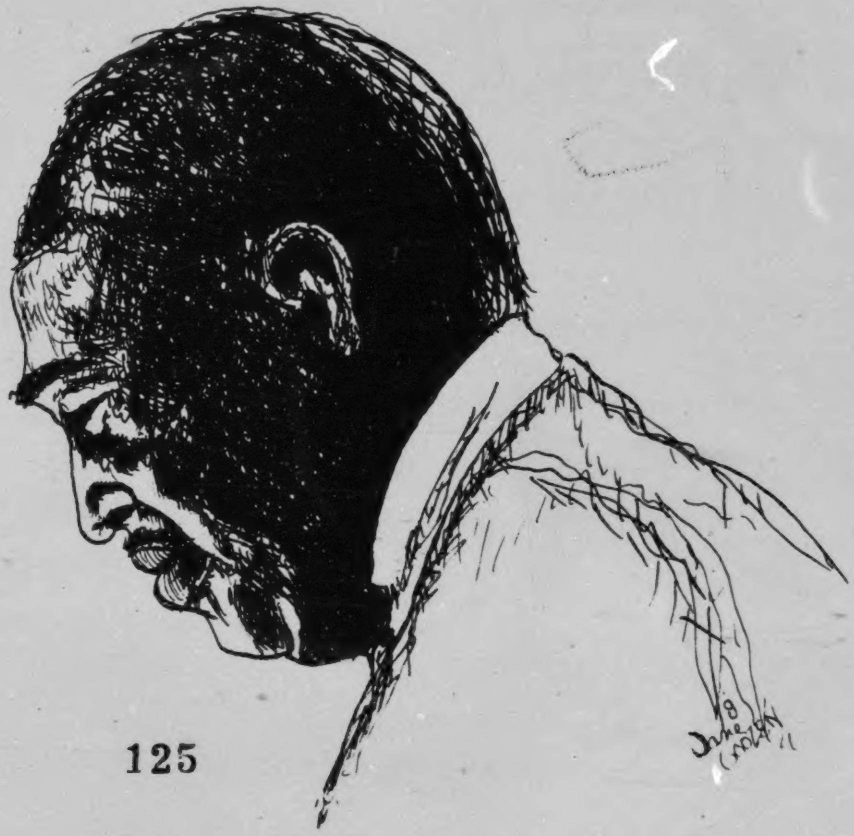
Tencho-Setsu is the traditional birthday of the Japanese Emperor.

George Vashon, born in 1830, wrote the narrative poem "Victor Ogé" in tribute to a Haitian revolutionary.

The entire system of transportation, including its specialized vicabulary, used by the army in the Spanish-American War, was borrowed from Mexicans.

Edward Kennedy "Duke" Ellington, Black composer and band leader, was born in Washington, D.C. in 1899 and died in 1974.

Margherita Arlina Hamm, foreign correspondent who scored several beats during the Sino-Japanese War, covered the U.S. for several New York papers, and was decorated by the Cuban president for helping out with nursing activities in 1898, was born in 1867.



April 30

1871: A citizen army from Tucson attacked a reservation of the Arivaipa Apaches near Camp Grant, Arizona, killing 108 Indians (only eight of them men) and carrying 29 children off into captivity.

In 1936 the Colorado National Guard was called up to watch the Colorado-New Mexico border to turn back unwanted Mexican sugar beet workers.

Fugitive slave Lunsford Lane made an abolitionist speech to Southern whites in 1839.

In 1974 riot police attacked native spectators and defendants in a Sioux Falls, South Dakota, courtroom after they refused to rise when the judge entered the courtroom during the Custer trials.

When police raided the offices of Britain's Women's Social and Political Union, confiscating copy for a new issue of The Suffragette, feminist Grace Roe slipped away with some material and organized the printing of a contraband edition which appeared the next morning, 1913.

Helen Hamilton Gardener became the first female member of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the highest federal post then held by a woman, 1920.

May 1

1925: Dr. Gisela M.A. Richter became the first female curator of Greek and Roman Art at the Matropolitan Museum of Art in New York -- the highest position then held by a woman.

Lei Day is celebrated in all of the Hawaiian Islands with lei-making contests. Students put on pageants depicting events from their royal heritage.

Mexican Labor Day.

Nellie Tayloe Ross became the first female director of the U.S. Mint, 1933.

In 1825 William MacIntosh, chief of the Lower Creeks, fought for the Americans in the War of 1812. He was a prominent leader in the Battle of Horseshoe Bend in Alabama. For his part in selling off Creek land east of the Mississippi he was sentenced to death by the tribal council, and was executed on this date.

Howard University was chartered by an Act of Congress in 1867.

Passage of The Marriage Law in the People's Republic of China ended forced marriage and secured legal rights of wives, 1950.

David Weiss won permission to take a New York Board of Education test for physical education teacher that had been scheduled for women only, 1973.

In 1971 Quebec premier Robert Bourassa announced that five rivers of the James Bay area were to be dammed for hydro power; there was no consultation with the Crees whose land would be flooded.

May 2

Denmark Vesey's slave conspiracy was betrayed at Charleston, S.C., 1822.

In 1585 the first English settlement on this land was founded on this date on Roanoke Island, Virginia. This settlement failed, and all inhabitants mysteriously disappeared.

Missionary Narcissa Prentiss Whitman, one of the first white women in the Oregon Territory, wrote to her mother that she went everywhere with her husband while Indians left their wives behind, 1840.

Henry Barbosa González (born in 1916), civic leader and lawyer, was elected to U.S. Congress from Texas in 1961 and 1968.

In 1973 Alicia Weber became the first camerawoman at NBC.

Citizens of Jackson, Mississippi, celebrated Eudora Welty Day, 1973.

May 3

In 1965 the Strike of the Roses took place. It was César Chávez's first strike in the fields of Mount Arbor Nurseries of California.

In 1973 Pope Paul VI named a commission to study the role of women in society and the Church, which one priest called "curate jargon for 'we'll have to do something about women's lib.'"

Macon B. Allen was the first Black formally admitted to the bar, at Worcester, Mass., 1845.

1877: General Howard and his commissioners met with Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce and tried to force the Indians to surrender their homeland and remove to Idaho.

First Worldwide Women's Liberation Festival scheduled to be held on the Isle of Man was cancelled due to "lack of interest," 1973.

May 4

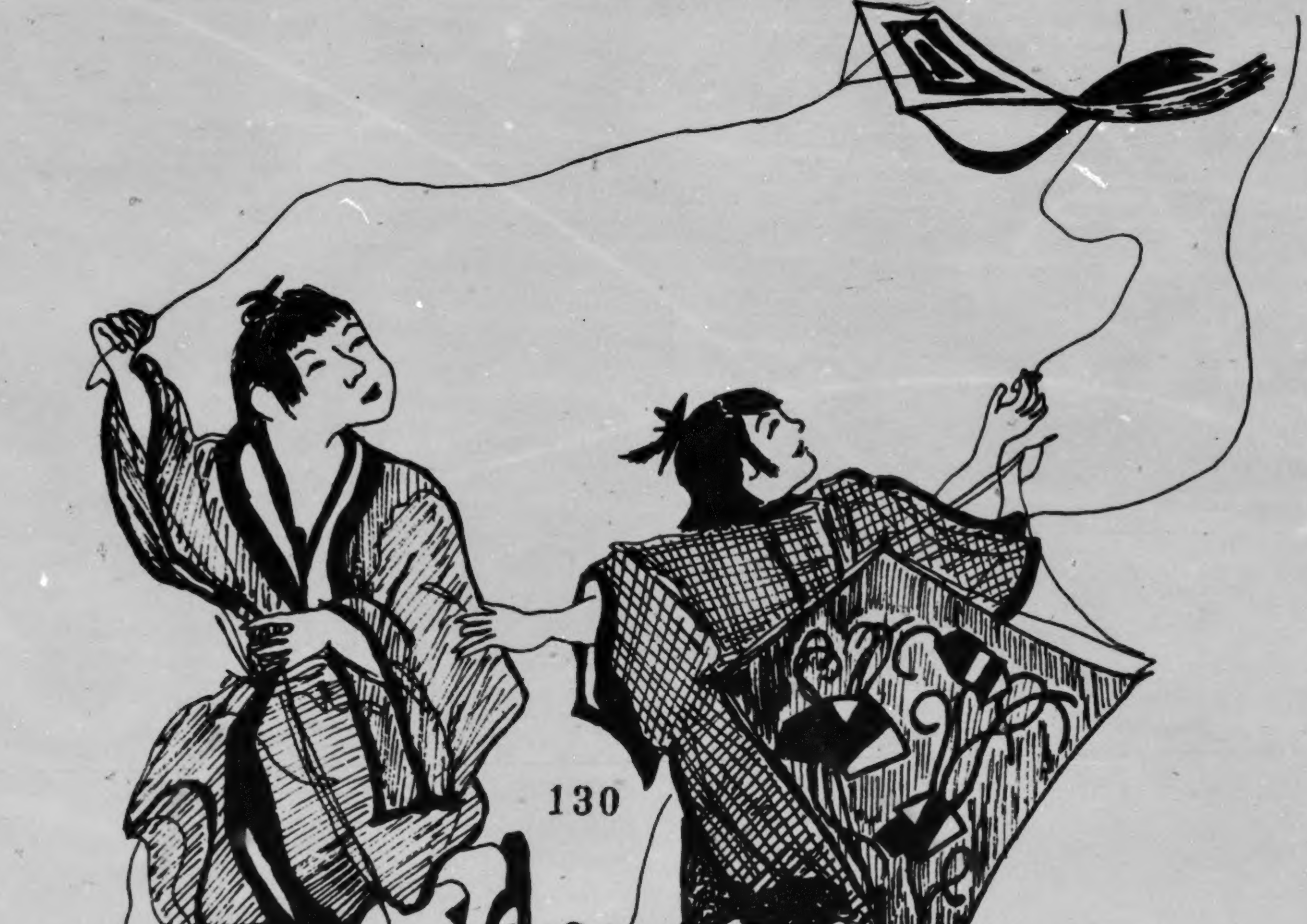
Boys' Day in Japan is traditionally celebrated each year on this day. The most readily seen symbol of this festival is the giant carp or Koi made of paper which is flown outside the homes of boys; one Koi for each boy in the family. Inside the house, model weapons and warrior dolls are displayed. The holiday is used to remind the boys of the Samurai virtues of their ancestors.

Henry Blackwell, feminist and husband of Lucy Stone, was born in 1825.

CORE began freedom rides throughout the South in 1961.

According to the statistics of 1967, among Mexican males in the Southwest some 29,229 are engaged in professional, technical and similar work.

Christa Ludwig became the first female honorary member of the Wiener Konzerthaus-Gesellschaft (Vienna Concert Society) in 1972.



May 5

Kicking Bird, chief of the Kiowa who established the first school for the Kiowa in 1873, died suddenly from poison in 1875.

Lydia Fowler, first U.S.-born female doctor and first female professor at medical school, was born in 1822.

Cinco de Mayo (fifth of May) is the Mexican day of liberation from the French in 1862. This date is celebrated in remembrance of a battle fought at Guadalupe near Puebla, Mexico, between 2,000 Mexican troops and 6,000 invading French troops. After ten days of fighting, the Mexicans, led by Ignacio Zaragoza, defeated the French. Though this was a temporary victory, it succeeded in resisting a foreign invasion. Later Mexico was under French rule, with Maximillian as emperor. The significance of the battle at Guadalupe was its help in unifying Mexico.

In 1877 Crazy Horse, after a very hard winter and great suffering among his people, arrived at the Red Cloud Agency to see Gen. Crook. Altogether, there were more than 800 people, 145 lodges, and 1700 ponies in a procession two miles long.

New York State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz accused 118 employment agencies of accepting job orders specifying male-only applicants, 1973.

Gwendolyn Brooks' Annie Allen earned the first Pulitzer Prize for a Black poet in 1950.

Male voters in Appenzell, Switzerland (pop. 14,000) rejected woman sufferage on local matters, 1973.

1973: Secretariat won the Kentucky Derby and Penny Tweedy, who also owns Riva Ridge, 1972 winner, became the first woman horse owner to have two consecutive wins in the Derby.

May 6

Martin R. Delany, physician, editor, author, explorer and Black nationalist was born free in Charlestown, Va. in 1812.

Willie Mays, Black American born in Westfield, Alabama in 1931, is one of baseball's greatest players.

In 1972 Mary Kellar became the first woman in the Pacific Northwest to earn her hot-air balloon license.

The Chicano population today is more urban than the U.S. population as a whole, with 88% living in urban areas.

Pontiac declared war on Great Britain in 1763.

Miguel Antonio Otero, Mexican-American, was Governor of New Mexico (1897-1907). He actively promoted statehood which was granted in 1912.

1972: Abortion Action Week ended after nationwide demonstrations from Atlanta to Seattle.

May 7

1763: Pontiac, Odawa chief, led his warriors on an unsuccessful attack on Fort Detroit. However, it led to many successful attacks later upon other British forts leading to England's loss of the West.

In 1968 a $630,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to the Southwest Council of La Raza helped the organization of a number of militant Chicano groups.

Women in New York announced a proposal for the First Women's Bank and Trust Co., to deal with all people but especially women, to end discrimination against women in jobs and for loans and credit, 1973.

In 1850 there were 3,638,808 Blacks in the United States, 15.7% of the population.

In 1859 gold was discovered in Colorado, bringing more people west to explore and exploit Indian lands.

The Little League revoked the charter of the Ypsilanti, Michigan, baseball team because they defied a rule barring girls from playing and let Carolyn King, 12, join. 1973.

1939: The Tonawanda Seneca Council notified the Governor of New York State that state law would no longer be recognized by the Seneca people there.

May 8

Holiday celebrating the birthday of Don Miguel Hidalgo, a priest who became a leader of the Mexican Revolution, defending the Mexican Indians. He was born in 1753.

In 1529 Pope Clement VI called upon King Charles V to "compel and with all zeal cause the barbarian nations (of the New World) to come to the knowledge of God...not only by edicts and admonitions, but also by force and arms, if needful, in order that their souls may partake of the heavenly kingdom."

Patricia Davis, assistant New York City editor of United Press International, became the first female president of the 600-member New York Press Club in 1973.

In 1925 A. Philip Randolph organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

In 1968 John Collier, a respected former commissioner of Indian Affairs, passed happily into the Spirit World at age 84.

The occupation of Wounded Knee ended on this date in 1973; the U.S. violated the disarmament agreement.

May 9

The Episcopal Diocese of New York endorsed the ordination of women to the priesthood despite arguments from one minister who said the Bible speaks of God in exclusively male symbols, 1972.

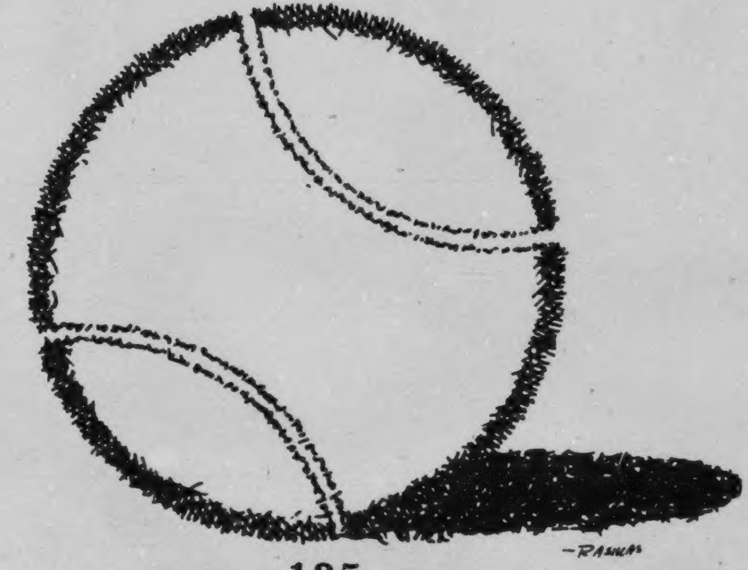
The Supreme Court barred segregation of Blacks in southern universities in 1950.

In 1970 people of the Mohawk Nation at Akwesasne and their supporters liberated Stanley Island in the St. Lawrence River.

The Battle for Batoche began in which the Metis, led by Riel, fought with courage to protect their homes. 1885.

Richard "Poncho" Gonzáles (born in 1928), Mexican-American tennis star, won the U.S. Open in 1948 and 1949 and the Wimbledon Doubles Crown in 1949.

1776: The Rev. C.L. Hall, a missionary, arrived at Fort Berthold to establish his mission, and then to unindianize the People, to get them from living in a group to living in separate scattered households for farming.



May 10

P.B.S. Pinchback, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction, was born in 1837.

In 1969 the International Grape Boycott Day was declared by the Chicano grape workers.

In 1883 Sitting Bull was released from imprisonment at Fort Randall and was able to return to Standing Rock.

Jane Aitken, age 7, arrived in Philadelphia from Scotland, 1771, growing up to become the most outstanding female bookbinder of her time and to publish the only Bible (four-volume Thomson Bible of 1808) ever printed by a woman in America.

May 11

Irving Berlin, Jewish-American songwriter, was born in Russia in 1888.

Carol Downer taught another California woman how to use strawberry yogurt for treating a vaginal infection and was later accused of practicing medicine without a license, 1972.

Laredo, Texas was found to be 80% Mexican in 1960.

William Grant Still, Black composer of musicals, symphonies and opera, was born in Mississippi in 1895.

In 1953 Oveta Culp Hobby became the first Secretary of the newly organized Health, Education and Welfare Department under President Eisenhower.

May 12

1885: resistance in Batoche ended with Middleton's victory over Metis.

Florence Nightingale, courageous nurse, was born in 1820.

Founded in 1609, Santa Fe, New Mexico is the oldest capitol in the nation.

John Woolman, New Jersey Quaker humanitarian, began an anti-slavery campaign in 1743.

The British Broadcasting Corporation ruled that none of its jobs -- including operation of cameras and recording equipment, formerly considered to involve too much heavy lifting -- would now be barred to women, 1973.

In 1971 Michigan Indian fishermen rejoiced at the result of a state Supreme Court decision reaffirming their rights to fish under their 1854 treaty.

May 13

Margaret Court, out-psyched by a bouquet of roses and a colossal male ego, nobly suffered defeat on the tennis court (6-2, 6-1) to Bobby Riggs on Mother's Day, 1973.

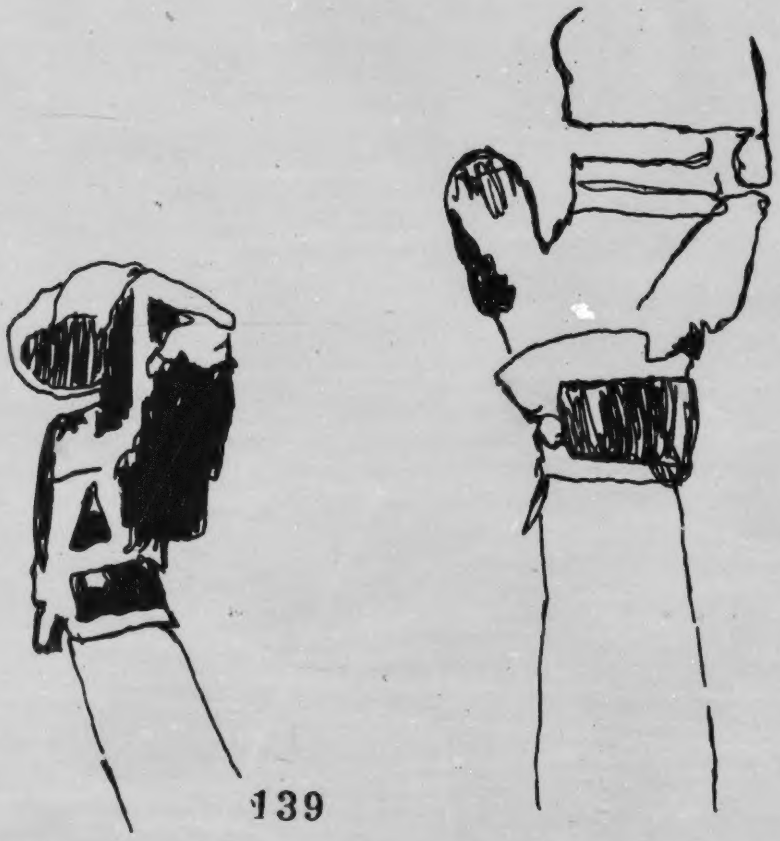
Joe Louis, Black boxer born in Alabama in 1914, was one of the world's greatest heavyweight champions.

Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., Jewish-American born in 1913, was the editor of the New York World newspaper.

In 1912 a Supreme Court decision upheld Indian exemption from taxation as a property right that had become vested in exchange for a valuable consideration.

Saint-making and weaving, two of the most highly developed arts in New Mexico, reached their peak from 1830-1835.

In 1936 Muckleshoot and Puyallup tribal constitutions were approved by the Secretary of the Interior.



May 14

The war against Black Hawk began in 1832. Gen. Atkinson and some troops encountered a party of 40 Indians led by Black Hawk near Dixon's Ferry. When he attempted to surrender, Black Hawk was fired upon by the militiamen. He fought back, and his small band won a victory.

Billie Jean King challenged Bobby Riggs for $10,000, saying, "I think I can beat him," 1973.

If all the Chicanos in Los Angeles County incorporated into a single city, that metropolis would rank 10th largest in the U.S.

At Women of the Year Awards television program, Helen Reddy insisted that participants singing "America the Beautiful" should say "crown thy good with sisterhood," 1973.

Arthur Ashe was the first Black to play on the U.S. Davis Cup tennis team in 1963.

Yom Ha'azmaut. On May 14, 1948, the state of Israel was created. This day of independence is observed by Jews throughout the world. The 24 hours preceding the holiday is observed as a memorial day for the thousands of Jews who gave their lives in the struggle for independence.

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled that women in the armed forces were entitled to the same dependency benefits for their husbands as servicemen have always received for wives, 1973.

In 1973 Anishnabeg of Lac Court Oreilles, Wisconsin, closed all reservation lands to hunting, fishing, trapping and wild rice harvesting by non-reservation people.

Barbara Barrett, Eastern Airline's first female pilot, began her training program in Miami in 1973.

May 15

In 1820 Congress declared foreign slave trade a piracy, punishable by death.

Trini Lopez, the famous Mexican-American singer, was born on this date in 1937 in Dallas, Texas.

1911: A U.S. Supreme Court decision established the power of Congress to impose safeguards for the protection of Indians in Oklahoma, recently made a state instead of "Indian Territory."

Annie Fellows Johnston, author of nearly 50 books for children which sold more than 1 million copies, was born in 1863.

In 1970 Valerie Bridges, age 20 but a seasoned veteran of the Washington State fishing struggles, was found dead in the Nisqually River.

As the result of a pioneering complaint, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. paid $1,145 to former employee Lillian Tesoriero because she did not receive the same maternity benefits paid to wives of male employees, 1972.

In 1885 Louis Riel surrendered to the Mounties.

May 16

Shavouth (date varies) is a Jewish harvest festival.

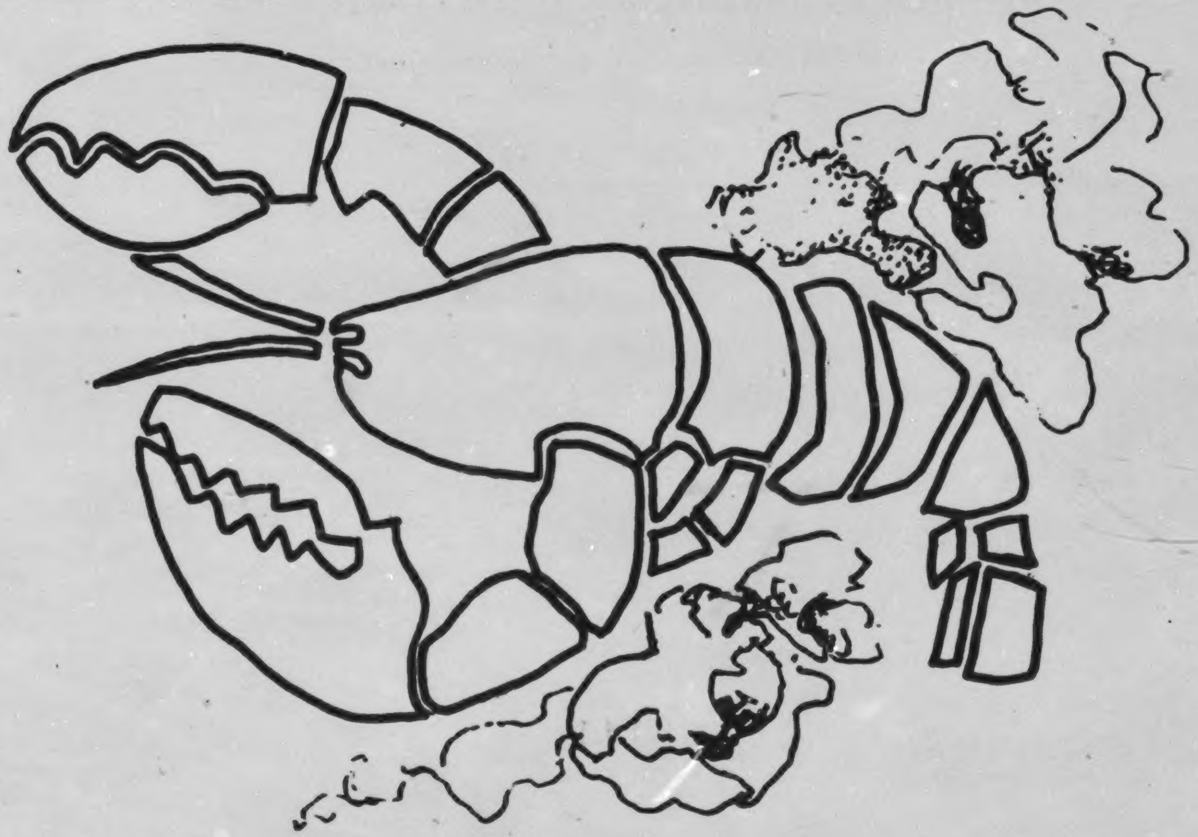
Fifty editorial women at Newsweek filed a second complaint of sex discrimination against the magazine after two years of negotiations following their original EEOC complaint, 1972.

Isaac Murphy, Black jockey, won the Kentucky Derby in 1884.

The first roofing tiles made in California were manufactured at Misión de San Luis Obíspo in about 1790.

1763: A band of Pontiac's Ottawas and Hurons surprised the English garrison at Fort Sandusky on Lake Erie and captured the post.

With orders to "kill Cheyennes whenever and wherever found," Lt. G.S. Eayre and 54 men murdered Chief Lean Bear and his son who had ridden out in peace to greet the troops. In return, the Cheyennes killed four soldiers in the ensuing fight.



May 17

The Organic Act of 1884 provided basic protection of lands for the Alaskan Natives, much of which was exchanged for cash in the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Act.

In the year 1919 the State Representative J.T. Canales of Brownsville, Texas initiated an inquiry into the numerous killings of Chicanos by Texas Rangers.

In 1954 The U.S. Supreme Court declared racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional.

At a two-week Woman's Exhibition at The Prince's Skating Rink in Knightsbridge, London (England), visitors were entertained by a suffragette drum and fife band, the first British female jiu-jitsu instructor, and replica prison cells like the ones where suffragettes were confined, 1909.

May 18

The first law against slavery in America was enacted by the state of Rhode Island in 1652.

Gertrude Stanton Kasebier, foremost portrait photographer in New York who was the first woman in the field to gain international fame, was born in 1852.

In 1854 Northern Kickapoos were forced by pressure of white squatters to cede 618,000 acres of land, almost over 4/5 of their entire holdings.

Ezequiel de Baca, the first Spanish-speaking governor of New Mexico, was elected in 1916.

Martha Sewall Curtis, suffragist, president of Woburn, Mass. Equal Suffrage League, was born in 1858.

In 1974 Mohawks returned to ancestral lands in the Adirondacks to re-establish a traditional life-style and to reclaim lost lands. The new settlement is called Ganienkeh.

Jenmin Jih Pao, Chinese Communist party newspaper, urged better jobs for women and the education of "male comrades" to do some of the housework, 1973.

May 19

"The last divine Aztec emperor, Cuauhtémoc, was murdered and his descendants put to work in fields. We are still there in the fields of America." -- Luis Valdez, poet-director, El Teatro Campesino.

In 1676 Capt. Turner surprised King Philip's men at the Great Falls on the Connecticut River, but was killed in the attack.

Sarah Miriam Peale, first female artist to achieve complete professional standing and recognition, was born in 1800.

Blanche K. Bruce was appointed Register of Treasury by President Garfield in 1881.

Malcolm X, Black leader born in 1925, was self-taught and extremely articulate. He has been described as the 20th Century Frederick Douglass. He was assassinated in 1965.

Mary Clare De Graffenried, social investigator who studied problems of working women, was born in 1849.

At the first massive woman suffrage demonstration in London, thousands of female bookbinders, cigar-makers and other workers and supporters heard the Prime Minister advise a "policy of patience" for the vote in 1906.

The Florida Court of Appeals ruled that rape laws must protect men as well as women in 1973.

May 20

Amelia Earhart made the first solo transatlantic flight by a woman, 1932.

In 1704 Frenchman Elias Neau opened a school for slaves in New York City.

1862: U.S. Congress passed the Homestead Act granting 140 acres of Western Indian land to settlers at $1.25 an acre.

When Mexico won independence from Spain in 1821, California became a Mexican state with Monterey as capitol.

Antoinette Brown Blackwell, first female minister in the U.S., was born in 1825.

In 1972 Mt. Adams and 21,000 acres of nearby forest were returned to the Yakima Nation under an executive order after having been cut off from the Yakimas for more than half a century because of a surveyor's error.

Businesswoman Monica de Hellerman organized the first major seminar on Japanese Capital Market in Tokyo, 1973.

May 21

U.S. agricultural workers first became organized into a union by Juan Gómez, a Mexican, in 1883.

Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly, 1870, noted that seven female American sculptors, including Harriet Hosmer, were then in Rome, commenting, "How much more noble to strike out for themselves than to depend on others. Go and do likewise."

Clara Barton founded the first chapter of the American Red Cross in New York in 1881.

Peter Jackson, great Black boxer, fought a 61-round draw with James J. Corbett in 1891.

Eighteen-year-old Felda Looper started work as the first female page in the U.S. House of Representatives in 1973. "I'm not a women's libber," she said, "but I'm for equal rights for women."

May 22

Langston Hughes, Black poet, died in New York in 1967.

1873: Kintapush, also known as Captain Jack, a sub-chief of the Modoc People, surrendered in the Modoc War when his men dwindled to only 80 against the 1056 regular army troops of the U.S. After his surrender, he was imprisoned on Alcatraz and later executed.

Mary Cassatt, impressionist artist, was born in 1844.

Between 1960 and 1970 some 96 doctoral dissertations discussed Mexican-Americans, indicating an increasing awareness and concern for the Chicano cause.

Michigan became the 18th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, 1972.

1956: The U.S. Senate voted to recognize 40,000 native people who live in and around Robeson County, North Carolina, as "Lumbees." Some say they are "Lost Colony of Roanoke Island" descendants, others say Tuscaroras who hid out, still others say that they're Cherokees.

At hearings on consumer finance in Washington, D.D., Minnesotan Betty Howard testified, "Men are bad credit risks when they don't pay their bills. Women -- just because they are women," 1972.

Bonnie Towse became the first policewoman in Alton, Ill. in 1972.

May 23

Margaret Fuller, transcendentalist, intellectual, editor of The Dial, author of Woman in the Nineteenth Century, who once told Ralph Waldo Emerson, "I now know all the people worth knowing in America and I find no intellect comparable to my own," was born in 1810.

The Otomi Indians, of whom some 65,000 still live in Mexico, may be the oldest of the Indian tribes of Mexico.

1838: By this date, the entire Cherokee Nation had to vacate their lands on the Atlantic Seaboard and go to live west of the Mississippi -- or be forcibly removed. General Winfield Scott was appointed to conduct the removal. On this day, with the help of 7,000 troops, he started rounding up the remaining Cherokees and herding them into 11 stockades.

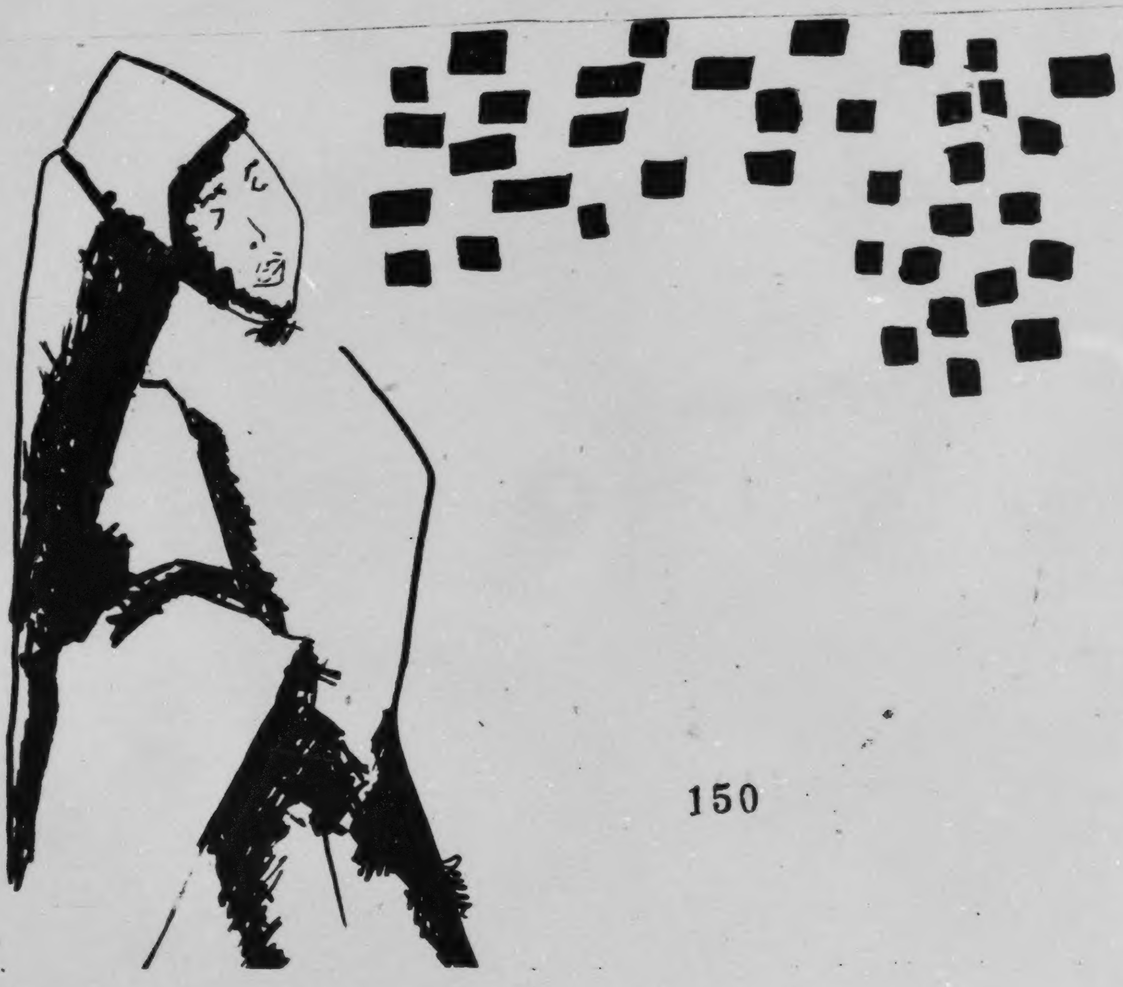
Charles E. Nash, Reconstruction Congressman from Louisiana, was born in 1844.

May 24

The church at Santa Barbara, California, was consecrated as California's first cathedral on this date in 1842.

Leontyne Price, Black opera star, starred at the opening of the New Metropolitan Opera House in 1966.

British suffragist Dora Montefiore protested the lack of women's vote by barricading her house in Hammersmith against the bailiffs and refusing to pay taxes, 1906. "Women should vote for the laws they obey and the taxes they pay," read a banner tacked on her summer house.



May 25

In 1938 a delegation of Seminoles met with delegates of the U.S. Government, the first negotiation since the termination of the last Seminole armed defense 90 years before.

At a meeting in London, Susan B. Anthony told her British sisters about the educational and political status of women in America, while Elizabeth Cady Stanton talked about the inferior religious and social position of women, 1883.

William C. Nell, pioneer Black historian, died in 1974.

When Henry B. González was elected to the Texas Senate in 1956 he became the first citizen of Mexican descent and name to serve since Texas had become a state, more than 100 years before.

In 1972 James WahShee, president of the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, informed Canada that native people would not prove their land claims -- that the burden of proof was on the Government.

University of California at Berkeley announced that a center for the Continuing Education of Women would begin operating in the fall, 1972.

May 26

Boston abolitionists attempted the rescue of fugitive slave Anthony Burns, 1854.

Joe Kapp tied a National Football League record by throwing seven touchdown passes against Baltimore during the 1969 season.

1941: U.S. Congress ratified the convention meeting of the Inter-American Indian Institute -- which had no Indians involved in it, or in the planning of it.

In 1884 Mary Hannah Fulton was appointed missionary to South China, where she pioneered in the medical education of Chinese women, building many medical institutions and inspiring or training many female physicians.

1848: The Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty protocol was signed to guarantee the Chicano civil, political, religious and property rights. The original treaty was altered or deleted by the U.S. Congress. But the U.S. signed the protocol, and has since ignored it.

May 27

Amelia Bloomer, first woman to own, edit and control her own publication (The Lily) in which she publicized the liberating female garment known as the "Bloomer costume," was born in 1818.

In 1814, after a hard-fought campaign, Gen. Jackson defeated the Creeks at Tahopeka (Horseshoe Bend) on the Tallapoosa River in Alabama. Afterwards, the Creeks either moved into the interior of Florida, or went over to the British at Pensacola.

"The process of immigration is complicated, drawn out and humiliating... a process where a human asks permission to enter the home of another." -- Antonio Gómez, barrio writer.

Horace Pippin, self-taught Black artist, had first one-man show, 1940.

In 1763 another war party from Pontiac's forces at Detroit were joined by Miami men, and forced the surrender of Fort Miamis on the present site of Fort Wayne, Indiana.

1878: An Act of the U.S. Congress sanctions "Indian Police."

May 28

Jim Thorpe, Native American, won the pentathlon and decathlon events at the 1912 Olympics. He was born in 1888 and died in 1953.

Until 1848 New Mexico, Texas, Colorado, California and Arizona constituted the northern provinces of Mexico.

According to new rules from the Inter-Lutheran Commission on Worship, 1972, Lutheran fathers no longer have to give their daughters away in marriage, and brides and grooms may write their own wedding vows.

1763: Battle of Point Pelee. Pontiac's men trapped a British army supply fleet bound across Lake Erie from Niagara to Detroit. The Indians killed or captured more than 50 of the 96-man navy, and seized eight of the boats and most of the provisions.

Sojourner Truth participated in the Women's Rights Convention, 1851.

Juan Bautista de Anza was the first Spanish captain to lead a colony overland to the North Pacific shores in 1770.

In 1970, with the safe removal of Indians of All Tribes from Alcatraz Island, the U.S. announced the site would become a "national park."

May 29

In 1860 there were 4,441,830 Blacks in the U.S., 12.7% of the population. About four million were slaves.

Elizabeth Waties Allston Pringle, born 1845, was a South Carolina rice planter who usually showed a profit on the enormous plantation she managed, sometimes sharing the field work and making mattresses from her own sheep's wool.

Bert N. Corona, born in 1918, was the founder of the Mexican Youth Conference in 1936 and the founder and president of the Mexican-American Political Association in 1958.

In 1680 Louis XIV signed a deed at Versailles giving the Indians perpetual use of 40,000 acres of land along the St. Lawrence River near Montreal.

Botanist Mary Katharine Layne Curran married botanist Townshend Stith Brandegee, and they spent their honeymoon walking from San Diego to San Francisco, collecting plants along the way, 1889.

Mary Catling of Machinists Union Local 817 became the first female railroad machinist apprentice for Canadian National Railways, 1972.

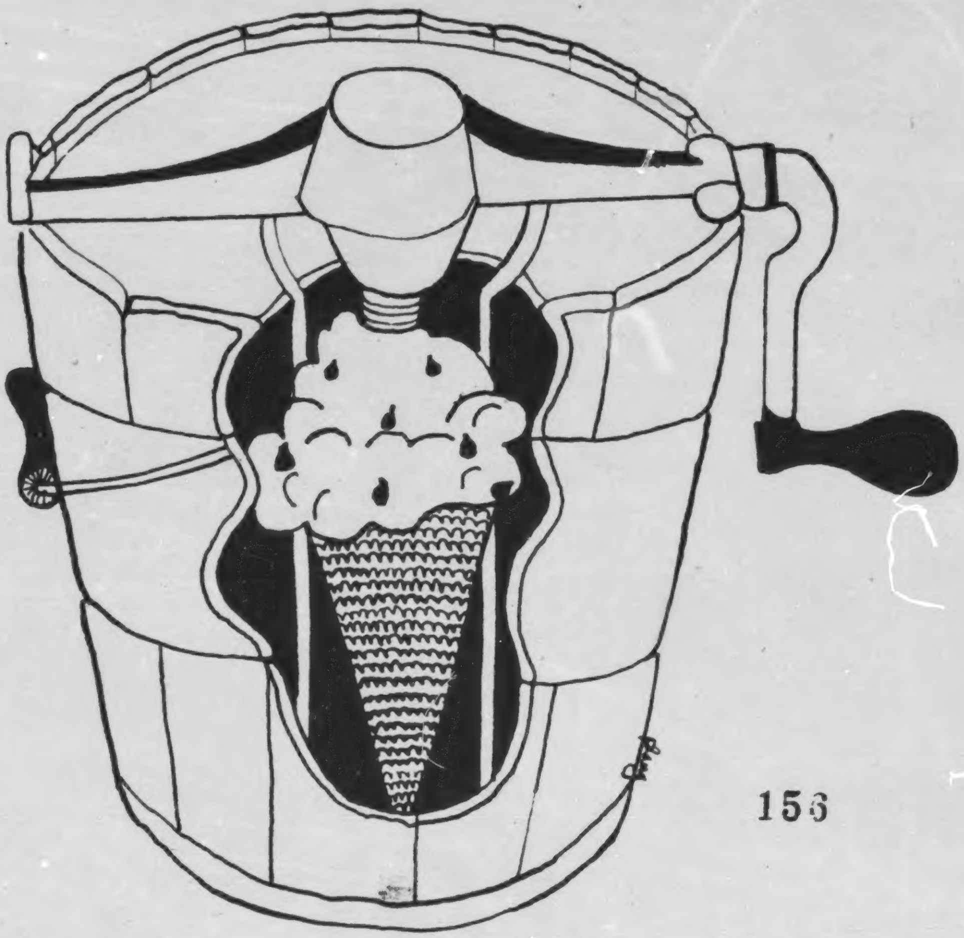
May 30

William G. Young applied for a patent on the hand-cranked ice-cream freezer, acknowledging Nancy Johnson, the woman who really invented it in 1846, by calling it the Johnson Patent Ice-Cream Freezer, 1848.

In 1854 the U.S. ratified the Gadsden Purchase which added some 30,000 square miles of Modern Arizona and New Mexico south of the Gila River to the United States.

Countee Cullen, Black poet born in 1903, was a leading figure in the Harlem Renaissance.

Dorothy Leib Harrison Wood Eustis, philanthropist who devoted much of her life and fortune to founding "The Seeing Eye" training school for dogs for the blind, was born in 1886.



May 31

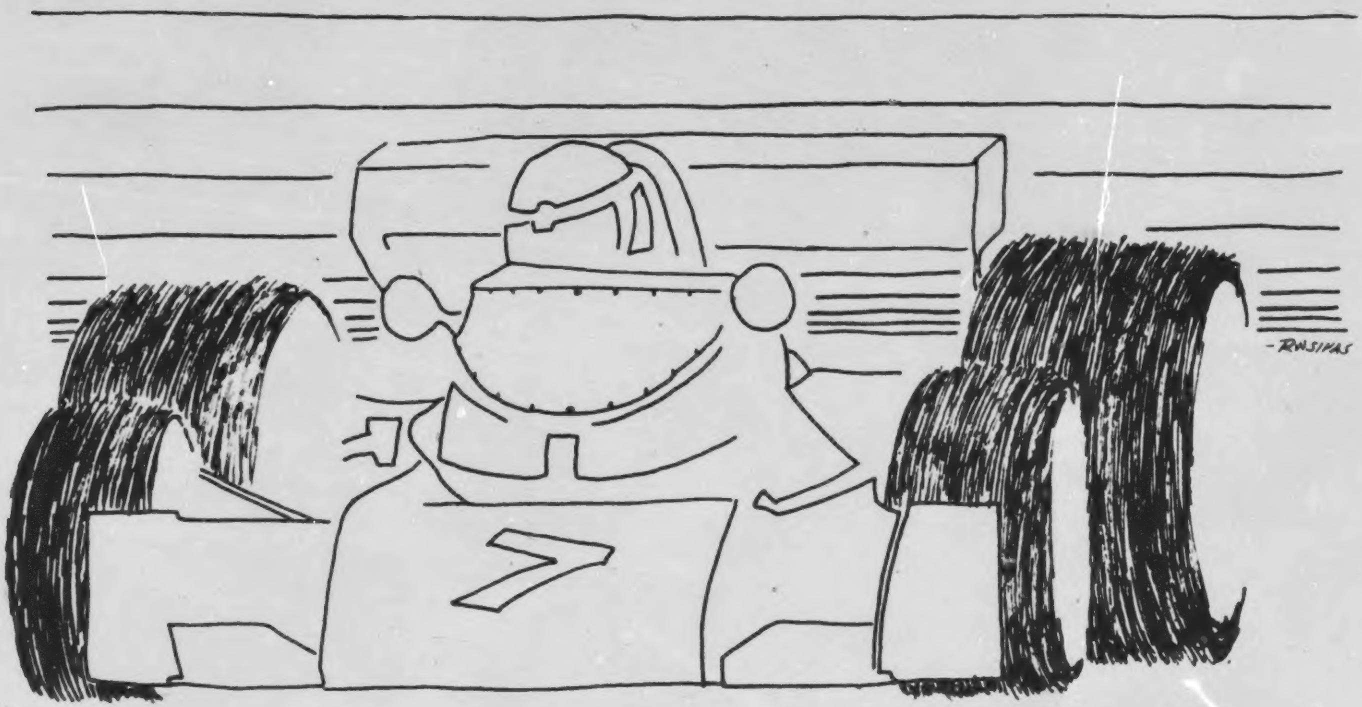
In 1779 George Washington ordered Gen. Sullivan to wipe the Iroquois from the face of the earth -- "not to be merely overrun, but destroyed."

The Supreme Court issued a second ruling on school desegregation, calling for all deliberate speed, 1955.

In 1972 cash contributions poured into the Tucson, Arizona Daily Star to help defray the costs of Dr. Shirley Fahey in her suit against the state because she was refused a credit card by a bank without the consent of her husband.

In 1973 Leonard Garment, speaking for U.S. President Richard Nixon, announced that treaty-making days were over.

Antonio López de Santa Anna (1795-1876) was a Mexican opportunist, military leader, President and dictator.



June 1

Elizabeth Ordway arrived on a steamship in Seattle harbor with 649 other women imported to be wives, but decided to remain an unmarried schoolteacher, saying, "Nothing could induce me to relinquish the advantages of single blessedness," 1866.

"Love is more powerful than violence." -- Abelardo Delgado, Chicano poet and spiritual leader, 1968.

Jupiter Hammon, New York slave, published first poems in 1760.

1833: "The Black Hawk Purchase": The U.S. Government took a strip of land in Iowa along the west side of the Mississippi River in an effort to punish the followers of Black Hawk. In return for this cession of land, the Indians were given a $20,000 anuity for 3 year, 40 kegs of tobacco, and 40 barrels of salt plus payment of some debts.

Irish women organized their first mass meeting to demand votes for women, 1912.

In 1974 Navajos stopped U.S. Cavalrymen in 19th-century dress from parading with the local "Sheriff's Posse" during a series of protests over the thrill-slayings of a number of native men.

Harriet Tubman, Black abolitionist born in 1826, was the founder of the Underground Railroad which enabled many slaves to escape to the North. She died in 1913.

June 2

In 1763 Chippewas and Sauk men pretended to play a ball game for the amusement of British troops at Fort Michimillimackinac, then turned suddenly to fight the unsuspecting soldiers. They took over the fort, located strategically in the straits between Lakes Huron and Superior.

99th Pursuit Squadron, Black Air Force unit, flew the first combat mission in the Mediterranean in 1943.

Dozens of companies discussed what they were doing for female employees at Equal Opportunity for Women conferences held in New York City, 1972.

Juan Rulfo, born in 1918, wrote Pedro Páramo in 1955, a book which shows by means of symbolism landowners and myths which live on and rule people.

1924: An act of the U.S. Congress made all aboriginal people born in the continental U.S. citizens of the United States. Some Indians were happy to be eligible for citizenship, others did not want to give up their citizenship in their own Indian nation.

International Childbirth Conference was held in Stamford, Conn., in 1973.

Feminists from 28 countries met in Cambridge, Mass., to plan an International Feminist Conference for 1974 "to focus in on strategy to achieve social, political and economic equality under different social, political and economic systems," 1973.

June 3

In 1968 the Poor People's Campaign took place. It was led by Reies Tijerina and Corky González. Hundreds of Chicanos marched with thousands of other Americans to Washington.

Sally Priesand became the first woman ordained as a rabbi, from Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, 1972.

In 1696 a revolt by the Navajo-Apache and Tewa against Spanish invaders spread to the Pueblo of the Keres at Cochiti.

Dr. Charles R. Drew, 1903-1950, was a Black doctor who created the first blood bank in England. He developed a means of separating and preserving blood and of processing blood plasma that resulted in the saving of countless lives during World War II.

At a day-long seminar sponsored by Philadelphia NOW, a 9-year-old feminist said, "You know that commercial where they say, 'You've come a long way, baby?' Why do they call us 'baby?' We're not babies," 1972.

In 1778 a combined force of Iroquois and British attacked U.S. forces in Pennsylvania's Wyoming Valley, killing 360 of their enemy.

June 4

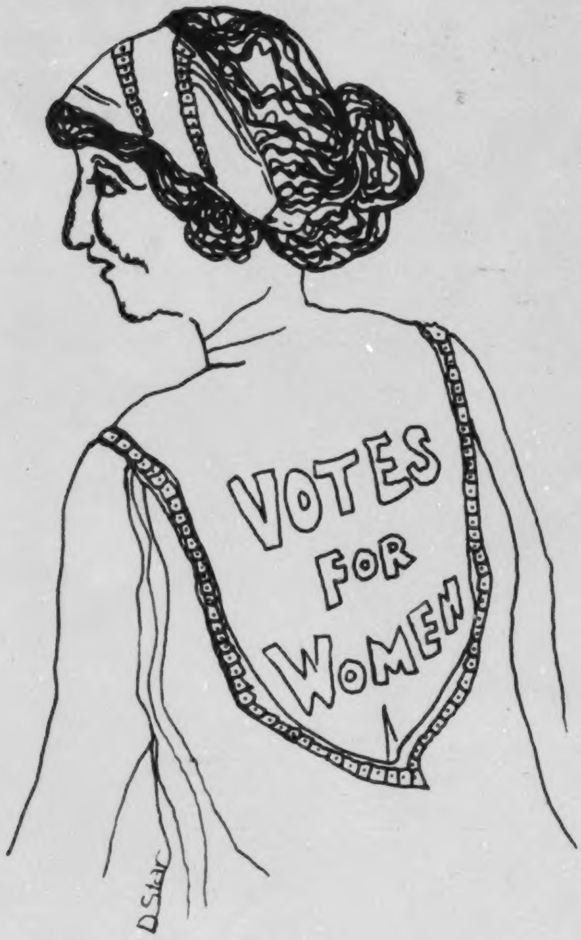
Arna Bontemps, Black Renaissance author, died on this date in 1973.

In 1782 a combined force of Shawnee and Delaware men routed Col. Wm. Crawford and his forces -- one of a series of attacks in retaliation for the slaughter of a village of friendly Delaware people in May by land-hungry Pennsylvanians.

The Shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe in Mexico is today a basilica.

In 1884 Gabriel Dumont and other Metis leaders met with Luois Riel in Montana where Riel was teaching school to ask him to help them obtain their rights in the Saskatch Valley. He accepted.

With two suffragette flags wrapped under her coat, Emily Wilding Davison slipped under the railing at the Epsom Downs Derby, unfurled the flags and stopped the King's horse, later dying from her injuries sustained while promoting the suffrage cause, 1913. At her funeral ten days later, women sang the hymn, "Fight the good fight with all thy might."



June 5

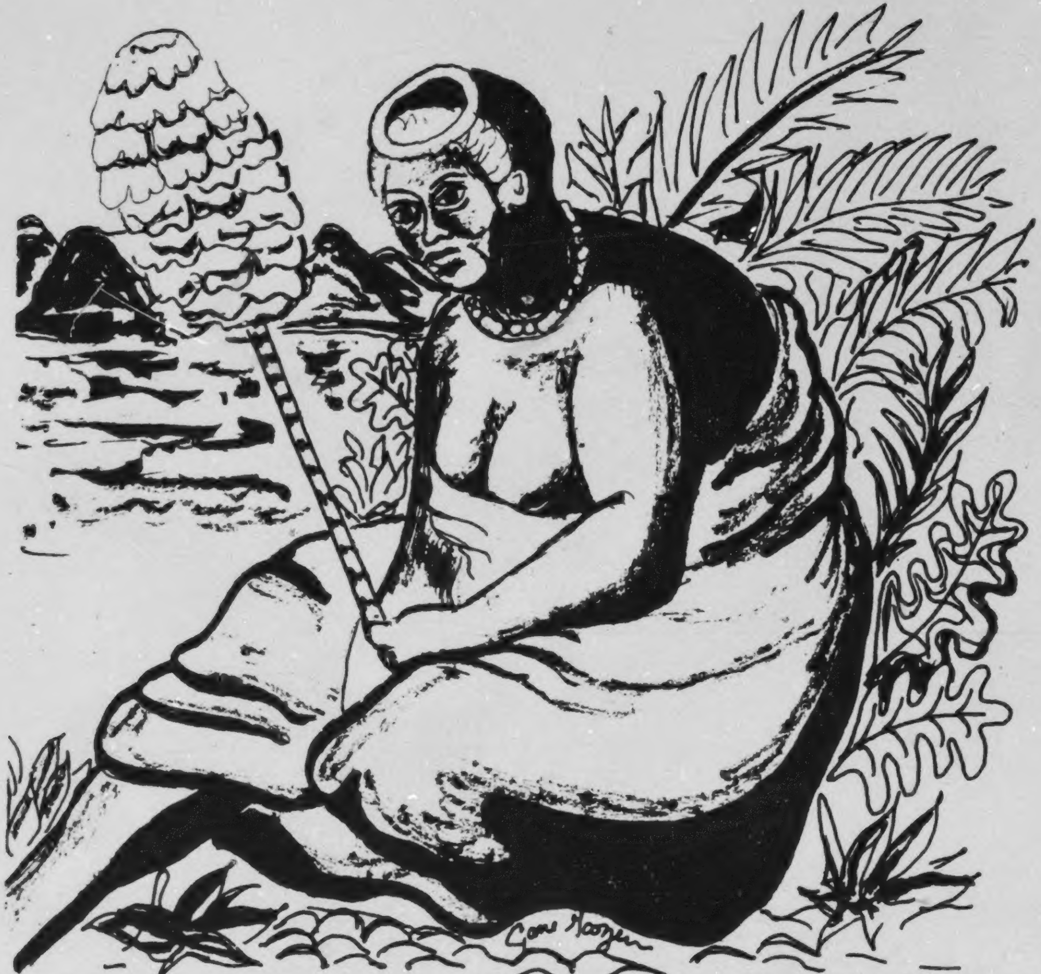
Kaahumanu, Hawaiian ruler of formidable size (6 feet tall, 300 lbs.) and power (proclaimed Hawaii's first code of laws), who persuaded a new king to eat publicly with women, died in 1832.

When California became a state in 1850 the constitution was written in Spanish.

A federal court held Montgomery bus segregation unconstitutional in 1956.

Sarah E.E. Seelye, alias Franklin Thompson, was placed on the U.S. veterans' pension roll to receive $12 per month for her valiant deeds disguised as a male soldier in the Civil War, 1884.

Ruth Fulton Benedict, the first outstanding American female anthropologist, who helped Margaret Mead choose her career, was born in 1887.



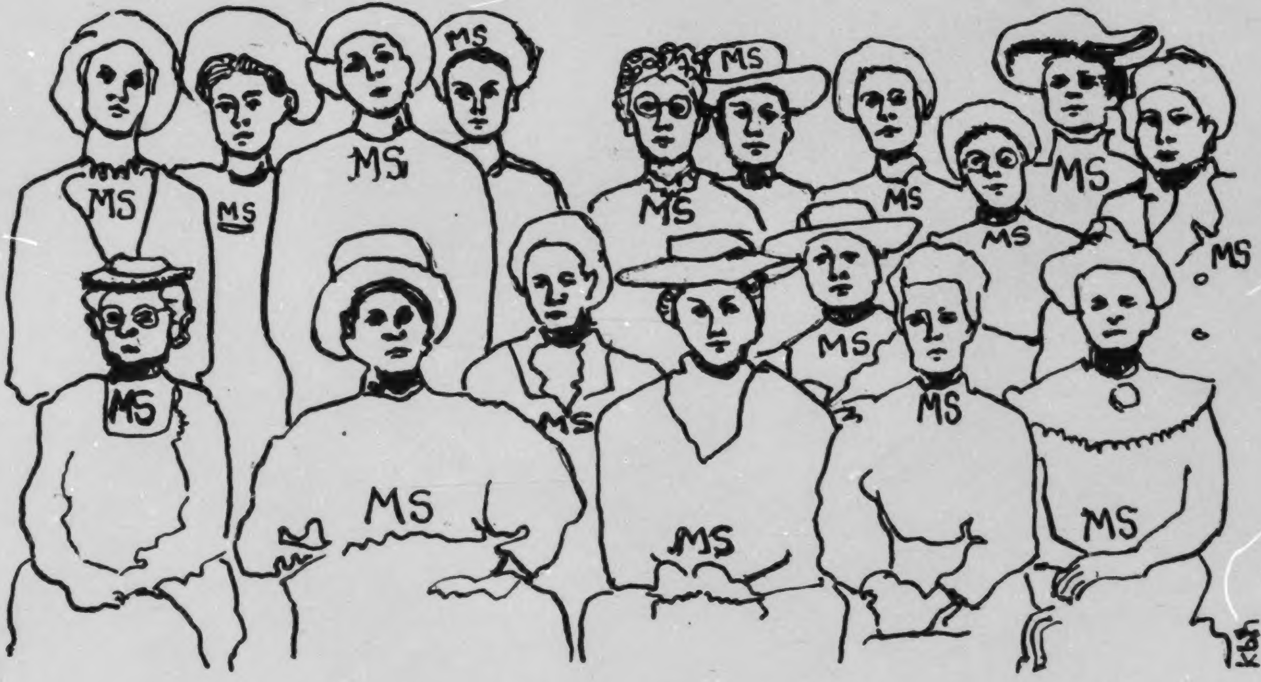
June 6

Jean Baptiste Point du Sable, a Black from Haiti, established Chicago's first permanent settlement in about 1772.

Laura Johns' eloquent speeches were not persuasive enough to prevent Kansas Republican leaders from throwing a votes-for-women amendment off the platform "to save the party," 1887.

In 1846 General Mariano Vallejo, the military commander of Mexican forces in California, was captured, marking the beginning of the Big Bear Rebellion.

Nancy Allyn and 28 other women who titled themselves "Ms." on voter registration forms could not vote in today's California primary election in 1972 because the Election Code required women to designate their marital status.



June 7

In 1866 Seattle, chief of the Squamish and allied tribes, died on Port Madison Reservation at age 86.

Anthony Quinn received his first Academy Award in 1952 for his role in "Viva Zapata."

As thousands of women marched for woman suffrage in a rain storm in Chicago, a male bystander heckled a young girl, saying, "You ought to be home with your mother," and she replied, "Mother is here marching with me," 1916.

The Massachusetts Bill of Rights was adopted, interpreted by courts to mean the end of slavery in the state, 1780.

"Commando Mary," announcer of a CBS radio show called "Womanpower," said women workers were needed for the war effort, because "you can't build ships and planes and guns without (them)," 1942.

June 8

Cleto Rodriguez from San Marcos, Texas, was awarded the Medal of Honor for his action in Manila in 1945 when he destroyed an enemy position, killing 88 of the enemy and thereby aiding his troops.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman's book Women and Economics was called "the most significant utterance on the subject since Mill's Subjection of Women," by The Nation, 1899.

1970: After a second occupation, 20 more Pit River people were arrested for trespassing on Pacific Gas & Electric Co. land taken a century before from the Indians without compensation.

The Supreme Court banned discrimination in the restaurants of Washington, D.C., 1953.

Air Force Lt. Erika Uehlinger filed a suit seeking reinstatement after she was dismissed on charges of being unfit as an officer and being a witch, 1972.

In 1674 Tobias, Wampapaguan, and Muttachunanno, Wampanoag warriors were hung after being found guilty -- erroneously -- of the murder of John Sassamon. The hangings provoked "King Philip's War."

Dorothy Dolan and another female clerk filed charges of sex discrimination against Surrogate Christopher McGrath of Bronx County, New York, saying he passed over qualified women and chose unqualified men for promotion, 1972.

June 9

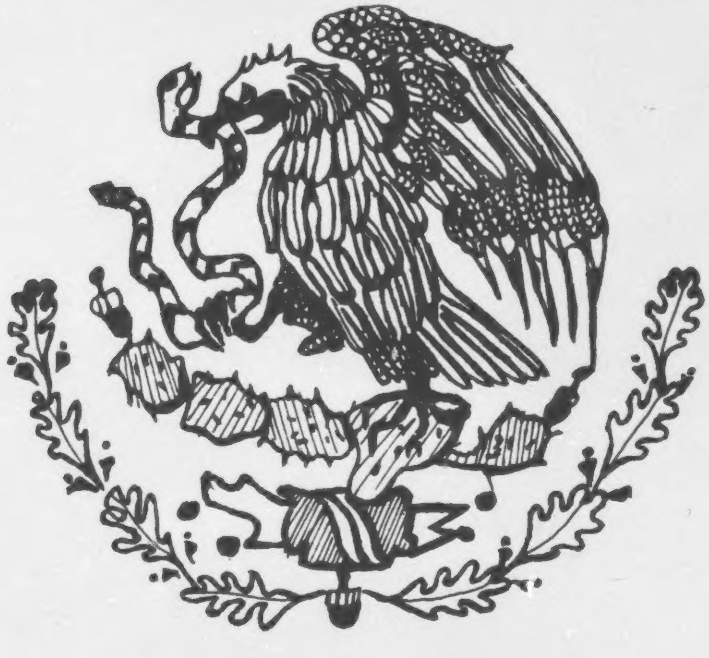
Sophie Hume, famed Quaker preacher, arrived in Charleston, S.C. from London for a highly acclaimed visit and speaking tour, 1767.

William Stanley Braithwaite, poet, critic and editor, died in 1962.

1953: Representative William Henry Harrison, a descendant of an old Indian fighter of the 19th century, introduced in the 83rd U.S. Congress Concurrent Resolution 108, stating that Congress intended to "terminate" at the "earliest possible time" all Indians, meaning ceasing to recognize them any further as Indians, and removing all aboriginal rights and benefits.

The national emblem of Mexico is an eagle, sitting on an organ pipe cactus, holding a snake in its mouth.

In 1921 the Powhatan Confederation was reorganized under the leadership of Chief George Nelson, Atappahannock.



June 10

Portuguese Day commemorates the anniversary of Luiz de Cameos (1524-1580). He was a Portuguese poet who immortalized the heroes and history of Portugal.

The earliest European settlement of New Mexico was made by a relatively small group led into the area from Mexico by Juan de Oñate in 1598.

Victoria Woodhull defended herself against charges that she supported free love, writing in the last issue of her Weekly that she believes in marriage but it must contain "honesty, purity, intelligence, goodness," 1876.

Marcus Garvey, Black nationalist, died in England in 1940.

In 1644 the Governor and the Company of Massachusetts Bay in New England decreed that no Indian should come into any town or house of the English on Sunday unless to attend public meetings.

State Senator Barbara Jordan became the first Black female governor in the U.S. when she was sworn in as governor of Texas for a day, 1972.

June 11

Delegates from eight states formed the American Convention of Abolition Societies in Philadelphia, 1794.

In 1675 Wampanoags sent their women and children to the Narragansett Country for safety as colonists stepped up attacks in "King Philip's War."

Elizabeth Timothy, pioneering colonial woman journalist, told readers of the South Carolina Gazette that as her publisher-husband's widow she would take over the job, which she carried out efficiently, 1739.

Kamehameha Day honors the great King of Hawaii.

"To be a man is to suffer for others. God help us to be men!" -- César Chávez.

Addie D. Waites, who devoted her life to end discrimination against Blacks, and whose work with segregated Black troops in World War I led to a revealing and bitter book, Two Colored Women with the American Expeditionary Forces, was born in 1875.

1971: While negotiations were still in progress, an armed force of marshals and Coast Guardsmen forced Indians of All Tribes to vacate Alcatraz Island after 19 months of occupation.

Jeanette Rankin, first U.S. congresswoman, was born in 1880. She co-sponsored the amendment to give women the vote and lobbied effectively as a private citizen for maternity measures, child labor laws, and, always, peace. She died at the age of 92 on May 18, 1973.

June 12

In 1961 the American Indian Chicago Conference took place, with 210 tribes and nations represented. A Declaration of Indian Purpose was drawn up for presentation to the U.S. Congress.

The Toltec empire ended in 1168 A.D. when it was overrun by the Aztecs.

In 1972 the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America voted to end a 307-year-old tradition and to accept women as elders and deacons within the church. The 280-member group included three women.

Medgar W. Evers, Black Field Secretary for the NAACP, was assassinated in Jackson, Mississippi in 1963.

In 1972 Eugene Berryhill of the Hidatsa Nation and three other servicemen were arrested by U.S. marshals for being AWOL. He declared: "I am an American Indian. I was told that all life is sacred and to hold life that way."

June 13

Tony Calderón, born in 1933, a civic leader from San Antonio, is the founder and president of Involvement of Mexican-American in Gainful Endeavors (IMAGE).

Camilla Urso, most prominent female violinist of her day, whose parents almost didn't let her take lessons at age six because they thought the violin was a masculine instrument, was born in 1842.

Oscar J. Dunn became Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana during Reconstruction, 1868.

1866: Red Cloud, the great Oglala chief, left the peace conference at Fort Laramie when it was discovered that the whites were going to build forts on the Bozeman Trail whether the Lakota people agreed to it or not.

Lois Weber, Hollywood's first successful female movie director, whose credits include "Where Are My Children?", a censored film promoting birth control and many other commercial successes, was born in 1881.

June 14

Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin (which Lincoln called "the little book that made the big war"), was born in 1812.

In 1971 Indians of All Tribes reacted to their removal from Alcatraz by seizing an abandoned Nike missile site at El Cerrito, California, for temporary housing and a cultural center.

In 1870 there were 4,880,009 Blacks in the U.S., 12.7% of the population.

"Equality respects the function of man as father, woman as mother, and both as independent humans capable of change." -- Mary Lou Espinosa, "La Madre de Aztlan."

In 1971 Clinton Rickard, grand president of the Indian Defense League of America and champion of Indian causes, a chief of the Tuscarora Nation, passed into the Spirit World.

Women at the Reader's Digest filed a complaint of sex discrimination with the EEOC, charging bias in hiring, promotion, salaries and job conditions, 1972. "It was like being in jail," said one employee.

June 15

The Dragon Boat Festival (date varies) falls on the fifth day of the fifth month of the Chinese calendar. It is a day of boat races with boats shaped like dragons. This day of the month is considered bad and the Chinese believed prevention of the summer pestilence of one kind or another must be made. A poet-statesman, Chu Yan, drowned himself on this day because the duke he served during the warring period in Chinese history would not carry out what Chu recommended for the salvation of his country. As the poet's contemporaries rushed off to save him, jung (three-cornered rice dumplings) were thrown into the river to feed the fish so that they would not desecrate his body. The Chinese of Chinatown rekindled their memories of this holiday by eating jung. Chu Yan's sacrifice rekindled patriotism and the love of country.

In 1966 the Mexican farm workers, led by Eugene Nelson, staged a strike in Texas.

1799: GanYoDieYo, known in English as Handsome Lake, had the first of a series of visions while lying ill in Cornplanter's house on the Seneca Nation. After his dream he woke, then fell into a trance which lasted seven hours. He was ordered to preach to his people to save them from corruption and degradation.

Kate Duval Hughes, inventor of two patented mechanical devices for locking windows, who also discovered an ointment for skin diseases by extracting oil of frankincense, was born in 1837.

Henry O. Flipper, born a slave in Georgia, was the first Black to graduate from West Point Military Academy in 1877.

1972: A group of Indians succeeded in closing the Wooden Indian Bar in the Hotel Americana in New York City because the name and decorations were offensive to them.

John Wesley Works, Black composer and educator, was born in Tennessee in 1901.

Ernestine Schumann-Heink, famous Wagnerian contralto born in 1861 on this date, was rejected by the Vienna Court Opera because she was too homely but later became a Metropolitan Opera star.

James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938), poet, diplomat and Black anthologist, advanced the cause of his race by his literary contributions and organization leadership.

June 16

A race riot erupted in Detroit in 1943, leaving 34 dead.

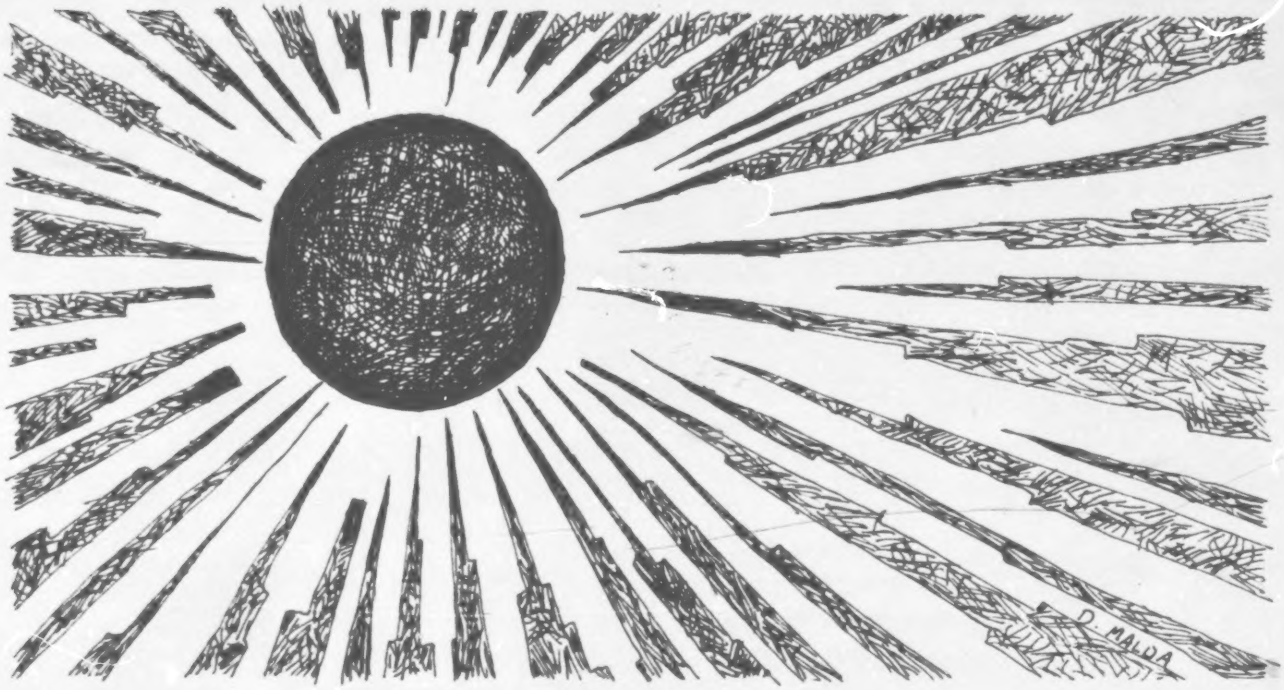
Mary Katherine Goddard, born on this date in 1738, was the first female postmaster, whose resignation brought a plea from 200 Baltimore businessmen that she stay, and who printed the first copy of the Declaration of Independence to include signers' names in her newspaper, the Maryland Journal.

1806: With the aid of a total eclipse, Tecumseh's brother, the Prophet, proved his divine inspiration and strengthened the drive for unity of the People.

In 1968 the Southwestern Council of La Raza was formed by the Ford Foundation to coordinate efforts to achieve civil rights for Mexican-Americans.

In 1763 Senecas attacked Fort Venago, 80 miles north of Fort Pitt, and wiped out its garrison.

In 1973 a U.S. Senate committee under James Abourezk began hearings into grievances at Pine Ridge which led to the Wounded Knee occupation.



June 17

With the roundup of the Cherokee almost completed, Gen. Scott started the first group westward, a journey of over 1200 miles, with inadequate provisions. It was the start of the "Trail of Tears."

Peter Salem shot Major Pitcairn in the Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.

Buffalo-Calf-Road-Woman galloped in front of a Bluecoat infantry line and rescued her embattled brother, Chief-Comes-in-Sight of the Cheyennes, swooping him onto her horse during a fight which whites call Battle of the Rosebud, but which Cheyennes call Battle Where the Girl Saved Her Brother, 1876.

In 1876, following the dictates of a vision, Crazy Horse with a combined force of Sioux and Cheyenne led by Sitting Bull and Two Moon, defeated General Crook and his soldiers on the Rosebud.

Pedro (Félix) Hernández, born 1925, an educator, sociologist, author and soldier in the Mexican army (1943-46), is currently on the staff of Loyola University.

Elizabeth Penny Sandham, the first girl in her father's family in 130 years, was born to Judy G. Sandham in Milwaukee in 1971.

June 18

Lee Trevino won the U.S. Open Golf Championship, receiving the first prize of $30,000.

Fannie Pearson Hardy Eckstorm, first female superintendent of schools in Brewer, Maine, and who became a leading authority on the Penobscot Indians, was born in 1865.

In 1909 Nannie Burroughs, Baptist leader, founded the National Training School for Women.

1934: The Wheeler-Howard Act, better known as the Indian Reorganization Act, provided for each tribe to organize along parliamentary lines and to adopt a constitution with the Secretary of the Interior maintaining most of the power.

An enormous crowd expressed sympathy with a 2-mile, 10,000-person suffrage march from the Embankment in London to Albert Hall, a demonstration that included a female second cousin of President Theodore Roosevelt, 1910.

June 19

Lucy Stedman Lamson, shrewd businesswoman who made a fortune from real estate purchases in Washington State, going on to teach 160 pupils and 110 teachers in Tacoma, was born in 1857.

Slavery was abolished in territories of the U.S. by Act of Congress in 1862.

1687: Peaceful Iroquois fishing parties were captured by the French on the St. Lawrence River.

In 1763 Seneca, Ottawa, Huron and Chippewa men joined forces to reduce Fort Presque Isle on the present site of Erie, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Julián Nava (born in 1927), a renowned educator, author and historian, is a member of the Los Angeles Board of Education and an advocate of the Chicano cause.

1970: Pit River people attempted to make a citizen's arrest on the president of Pacific Gas and Electric Company on charges of trespassing on their land, but he was successfully protected by security guards.

June 20

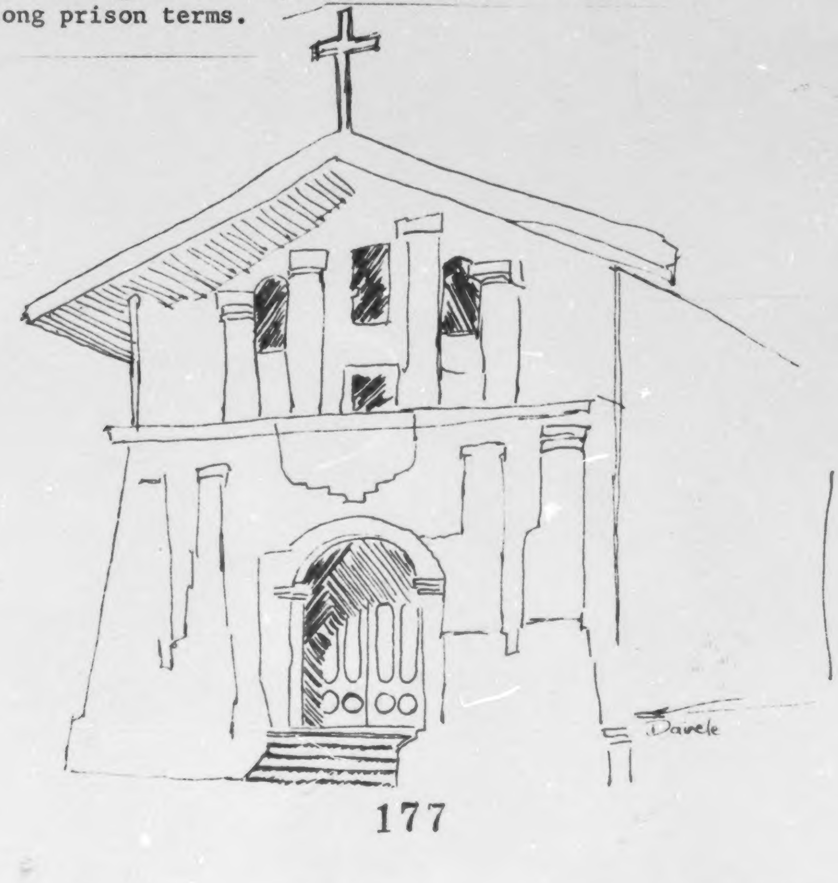
Charles W. Chestnutt, Black short-story writer and novelist, was born free in North Carolina in 1838. His work attracted a wide white audience.

Misión de Delores in San Francisco was founded in 1776, one month before the U.S. declared independence from England,

1675: When an angry group of young Wampanoags came into Swansea, Massachusetts and shot some cattle, the frightened settlers flocked to a garrison house, abandoning their homes to the Indians who remained for several days.

Maryann Clifford became the first woman to apply for a summer messenger job at the U.S. Supreme Court, but when turned down and told that sharing a lounge with male messengers "might be a little awkward," she filed a charge of sex discrimination with the Civil Service Commission, 1972.

In 1974 Sarah Bad Heart Bull, Robert High Eagle and Kenneth Dahl were found guilty of rioting at Custer, South Dakota, and were later sentenced to long prison terms.



June 21

1763: With the abandonment of the isolated Fort Edward Augustus at Green Bay, Wisconsin the British had lost every Ohio Valley and Great Lakes post except Detroit and Fort Pitt, both of which were under siege. All this had happened in less than two months.

Massachusetts became the 20th state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment, 1972.

By 1870 Mexican-Americans had ceased to be the majority in California. They had become a minority very early in Texas, although in New Mexico they continued as the majority until after the turn of the century.

Henry O. Tanner, Black artist, was born in Pittsburgh in 1859.

1971: The Anglican Church of Canada cited this day of Summer Solstice to be National Day of Indian Prayer.

Luis Arguello, first Governor of Upper California under the government of Mexico, was born in San Francisco in 1784.

June 22

Alex P. García (born 1929), a California State Assemblyman, became the first Mexican-American to be elected to the 40th Assembly District in 1968.

Harriet M. Lothrop, author known as "Margaret Sidney," was born in 1844. She wrote the famed Five Little Peppers series for children and a book teaching young women how to earn their own living.

In 1836 the Cherokee Nation submitted a protest against the ratification of the treaty negotiated illegally at New Echota in December, 1835.

Joe Louis knocked out Max Schmeling in 1938.

In 1871 Indians of All Tribes disrupted the Koshare Dancers, a white Boy Scout group who claimed to dance "even better than the real Indians" in a performance at Walnut Creek, California.

June 23

Hulda Regina Graser, successful custom-house broker in Cincinnati who also ran an agency that handled the largest number of tin-plates in that city during the first half of 1891, was born in 1869.

James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner were murdered at the beginning of Freedom Summer in Mississippi in 1964.

"Revolutionaries are also sons of God...and if He permits us to struggle for our love of the people in the way we do, He knows why." -- Francisco "Pancho" Villa.

In 1971 the Powhatan People of Delaware Valley organized under Chief Renapoak.

Legal problems of employing women at universities were explored in a conference at the University of Michigan, 1972.

June 24

Samuel Sewall of Massachusetts published The Selling of Joseph, the first anti-slavery tract in the colonies, in 1700.

In 1948 the Crow Tribe adopted a written constitution giving a general council form of government with majority rule.

Photographer Phil Webber became the first male member of the National Federation of Press Women in Seattle, 1972.

Consuelo (Chelo) González Amerzcua (born 1903 in Mexico) is a painter who resides in Del Rio, Texas.

Bernice Gera umpired her first baseball game and announced she was ending her career, 1972.

1874: Quanah (Parker) led 700 men to Texas to fight buffalo hunters who were slaughtering the herds.

June 25

Indian Day of Glory commemorates the Battle of Little Big Horn in Montana . The 7th Cavalry under General George A. Custer attacked thousands of Sioux and Cheyenne gathered for religious ceremonies. General Custer and his entire force were killed.

Crystal Eastman, a feminist since age 15, co-organizer of a Feminist Congress in New York (1919), who said when divorcing her husband, "No self-respecting feminist would accept alimony. It would be her own confession that she could not take care of herself," was born in 1881.

President Roosevelt created the Fair Employment Practices Committee in 1941.

The "vaquero" is the Spanish-American cowboy whose only possessions are his horse, unlimited legends and traditions, and his love for his "chata" or sweetheart.

1969: Canadian Indian Affairs Minister Jean Chretien issued a policy statement advocating abolishment of his department within five years, repealing the Indian Act, and termination of all special rights and privileges. He lost.

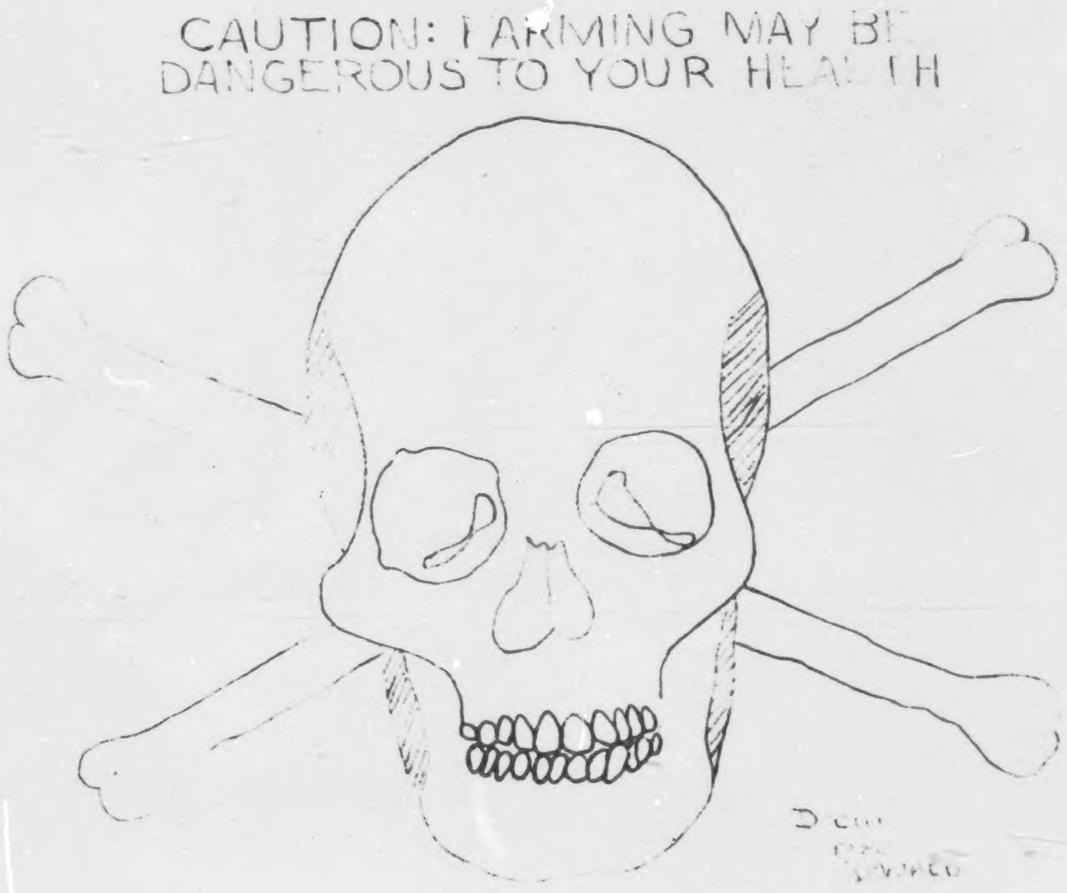
June 26

"Mexican-Americans in one rich farming area of California suffer 100-200 cases of pesticide poisoning each year due to unenforced safety regulations." -- San Francisco Chronicle, June 1969.

The American Medical Association seated the first Black delegates at its convention in 1950.

Frances Flora Bond Palmer, the only female lithographer in her field in the U.S., staff artist with Currier & Ives who did her own drawings directly on the stone and specialized in views of Manhattan, was born in 1812.

In 1925 Deskahe, Cayuga nationalist patriot, died in exile from Canada after years of work to maintain sovereignty of Iroquois Nations and attempting to get the League of Nations to take up the matter.



June 27

Emma Goldman, anarchist, was born in 1869.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, first major poet to treat Black folk-life, was born in Dayton, Ohio in 1872. He gained a national reputation in the U.S. and was the first to use Black dialect within the formal structure of his work.

In 1804 Secretary of War Henry Dearborn authorized Gov. Wm. Henry Harrison of Indiana Territory to try to get Sauk and Fox Nations to sign away lands on both sides of the Illinois.

Miguel Antonio Otero was appointed governor of the Territory of New Mexico (1897-1906) by President McKinley.

Helen Keller, blind and deaf from infancy, noted author, speaker and humanitarian, was born in 1880.

Joann Kocher became the first female agent of the U.S. Treasury Department's Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Bureau in 1972.

In 1874 Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa and Comanches attacked "Adobe Wells" to drive buffalo hunters off Indian land. They failed because they could not match the use of telescopic-sighted rifles.

Deborah Ganz became the first female undercover inspector for the Internal Revenue Service in 1972.

June 28

Estela Portillo de Rambley, a Chicana pioneer in the bilingual theater "El Paso" and talk-show hostess on KIZZ, El Paso, is presently the star of CUMBRES, a cultural T.V. show on KROD-TV, El Paso.

Anthony Benezet opened a school for Blacks in Philadelphia in 1770.

Former first female umpire Bernice Gera joined NOW to fight "the sexist operators who control" organized baseball, 1972.

The Democratic Platform Committee in Washington, D.C., included historic provision on women's rights, including "a priority effort to ratify the equal rights amendment" and other programs to eliminate sex discrimination, 1972.

June 29

In 1880 there were 6,580,793 Blacks in the U.S., 13.1% of the population.

Anthony McMahon, a former boxing champion of Ireland, became the first male flight attendant among 400 stewardesses flying for Hughes Airwest, 1972.

In 1936 Jesús Pallares, an activist and labor organizer of the 30's, was deported for having organized the Chicanos.

Nancy Borman filed a complaint of sex discrimination against the Long Island Press charging she was paid less than male reporters, 1971. In April, 1973, the New York State Human Rights Appeals Board ruled there was "probable cause" for her complaint.

June 30

Using tear gas and heavy riot equipment, 75 policemen forced the 50 homeless members of the Chicago Indian Village out of Camp Logan, arresting 27 men and 8 women. 1972.

Brenda Starr, intrepid reporter created by Dale Messick, and still the only daily cartoon strip by a woman in major syndication, made her first appearance in the Chicago Tribune, 1940.

"La Noche Triste" -- On this night in 1530 Cortés began the retreat which ended in disaster for his Spanish forces.

Day of the Congo's Independence, 1960.

July 1

In 1972 Philip Celaya, a 19-year-old Papago, a descendant of the founder of the town of Ajo, Arizona, was shot dead in that town by a deputy sheriff.

The Black Tenth Cavalry charged Spanish forces at El Caney, Cuba, and relieved Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, 1898.

Cecily Cannan Selby became the first female member of the board of directors of Avon Products, Inc. in 1972.

"I do not ask for freedom, I AM freedom..." -- Alurista, Chicano poet, 1970's.

Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., born in 1877, was the first Black general in the United States Army.

Dr. Chien Shiung Wu was named Columbia University's first Pupin Professor of Physics in 1972.

In 1971 James Bay Cree leaders appealed to Indian Affairs Minister Chretien to halt a hydro project flooding their lands, stating, "We believe that only beavers have the right to build dams in our territory." The Minister did not act.

July 2

Women in Great Britain got full, equal franchise with men in 1928.

Thurgood Marshall, first Black Justice on the United States Supreme Court, was born in Baltimore, Maryland in 1908.

Nick Vaca, author, sociologist and student, was born in 1943 in Deming, New Mexico.

1676: One of the largest remaining groups of Narragansetts was destroyed in a spruce swamp in northern Rhode Island. More than 170 Narragansetts were captured and killed, including the old senior woman leader, Quiapen.

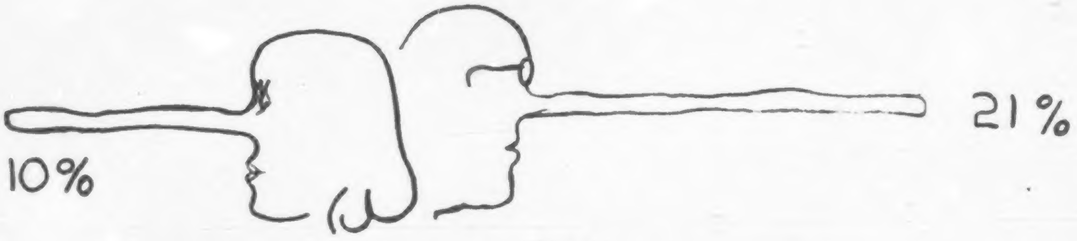
In the July issue (1959) of the Journal of the American Geriatrics Society, in an article entitled "The relation of age and sex to telling lies," Nathan Masor noted that 21% of the men and 10% of the women studied lied about their age.

In 1762 the British Government, through Jonathan Belcher, announced its policy of not recognizing Indian Claims in Quebec or Arcadia.

Vermont was the first state to abolish slavery, 1777.

In 1972 seven AIM members were arrested during a protest of ceremonial dances being used for white commercial interests at a Flagstaff, Arizona, powwow.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed on this date. The act called for fair employment practices and the right for any individual to use public accommodations.



DREW MAC DONALD

July 3

Prince Hall founded the first lodge of Black Free Masons in 1775.

Colonel Francisco J. Chávez, surgeon and Civil War veteran, became a Mexican-American spokesman, leader and territorial superintendent of public instruction. He died in 1904.

Charlotte Perkins Gilman, author of Women and Economics, was born in 1860. She was a leading intellectual of the feminist movement in the United States, and once said "Women are not undeveloped men, but the feminine half of humanity is undeveloped human."

In 1863 on this date a white settler killed Little Crow, a Santee chief who led the Minnesota Dakota uprising, while he was picking berries. The state offered a $25 bounty for Indian scalps.

In 1687 peaceful Iroquois villages in Ontario were attacked by the French, who took to inhabitants to Fort Frontenac. During the month, over 200 Iroquois were captured. Many died at Frontenac from distress and disease. The male survivors were baptized and sent to the Royal Galleys as slaves.

July 4

American Friendship Day in the Philippines.

The legal age of adulthood for women in Spain, maintained at age 23 for 83 years, was finally reduced to 21 in 1972.

U.S. Independence Day.

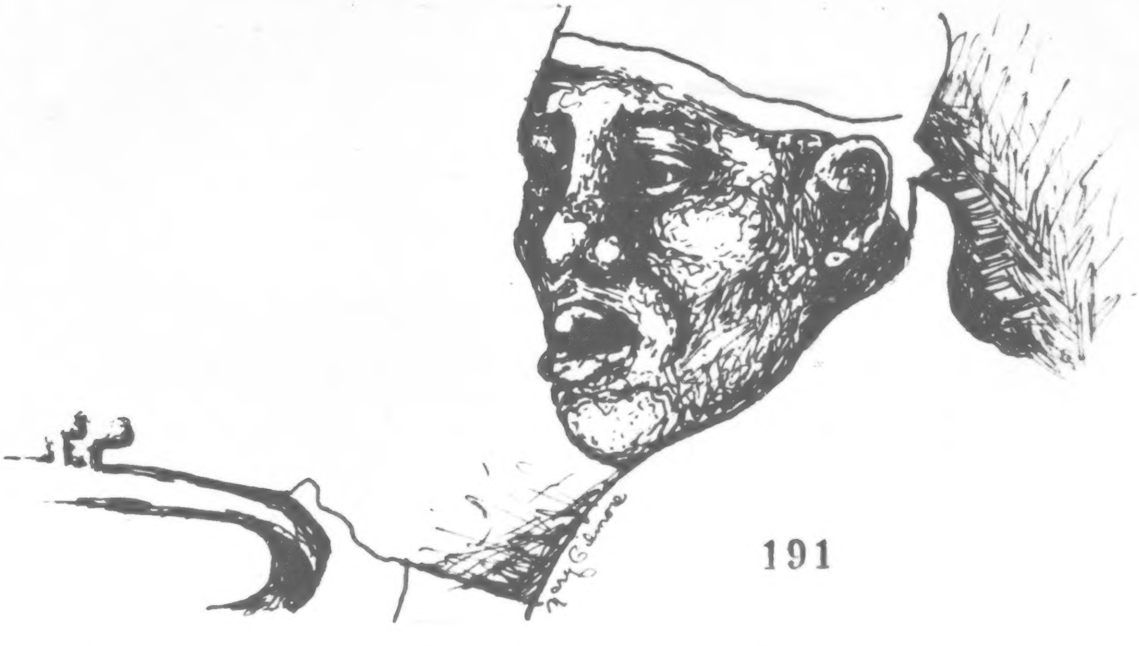
In 1827 the Constitution for the Cherokee Republic was formed at Echota, Georgia. Chief John Ross was elected President and a front was formed against white aggression. The Cherokee capitol site is now threatened by flooding by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Frederick Douglass delivered his famous oration in Rochester asking, "What to the American slave is your Fourth of July?" 1852.

Louis Armstrong, one of America's foremost jazz musicians, was born in New Orleans in 1900.

In 1968 Chief Robert Smallboy, an Ermineskin Cree, and over 100 followers left the Hobbema Reserve in Alberta and entered the Kootenay Plains at the edge of the Rocky Mountains to live in the traditional way as a means of purification.

All-Indian Pow-Wow is an annual event held at Flagstaff, Arizona from July 2-4. It is a time of reunion for many tribes and a two or three generation tradition. Many tribes of different nations participate in an Indian rodeo, parades, dances and displays. There is also a Hopi art show at the museum.



July 5

Jose Montoya was born in Escaboza, New Mexico in 1932. He was a poet and educator at Wheatland High School and Yuba College, Marysville, California.

Hannah Clark Johnston Bailey, suffragist and peace advocate, was born in 1839. She was so opposed to violence that she denounced prize fighting and urged mothers to take martial toys away from children.

In 1869 the Metis People of the Red River organized patrols to protect their land against land-grabbers and government surveyors.

Patrick Reason, Black artist-engraver for the abolition movement, was born in 1817.

Jean Mary Wilkowski was sworn in as U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia, replacing a man. 1972.

In 1974 three Akwesasne Notes staff members -- Kwahonto, Kahentineson and Eddie Bennett -- were killed in a car accident as they travelled to the Onondaga Nation for a reading of the Great Law of Peace.

The U.S. Army announced that ROTC programs in high schools would be open to girls in September, 1972.

July 6

Ellen Martin Henrotin, who encouraged the unionization of working women and was an active campaigner for women's suffrage in Illinois, was born in 1847. She was president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, doubling their number, and president of the National Women's Trade Union League.

Louis Armstrong, great jazz pioneer, died in 1971.

In 1969 Secretary of the Interior Walter Hickel, Governor Ronald Reagan of California and Governor Paul Laxaut of Nevada met at Lake Tahoe and agreed to allow engineers to continue draining Pyramid Lake. The Indians who have lived on the lake from the beginning were not consulted. Later, they won a suit in Federal Court and the Secretary of the Interior was ordered to enforce the law.

The berry strike was settled in 1933 through recognition of CUCOM, a newly formed Chicano union.

July 7

Tanabata is the celebration of the legend of Chinese origin.

Althea Gibson, Black American, won the women's singles tennis crown at Wimbledon in 1957.

"If we (revolutionaries) die, we shall die like suns: giving off light." -- Ricardo Flares Magon, July, 1907.

The Society for the Employment of Women officially began in England to encourage "the half-educated daughters of poor professional men... accustomed to domestic economy at home" to try to go into some professional work, 1859.

In 1969 Passamaquoddy People erected a toll barrier across U.S. 1 in Indian Township, Maine, collecting $1 per car to pass. The money was to be used for essential expenses which the State had failed to appropriate.

At the Democratic Convention in Miami Beach, 1972, Jean Westwood said, "If women expect to make political decisions, they have to get in and assume roles." Across town at Flamingo Park, a yippie named Gabrielle complained, "This is a sexist town. The guys here are always saying chick, chick, chick. I tell them to go look in an incubator."

7

July 8

In 1972 Mt. Adams was officially re-dedicated as Yakima Nation territory after a surveyor's error had deprived them of their land for most of a century.

The anti-Mexican riots (The Zoot Suit Riots) in Los Angeles raged from June 3, 1943 until June 9, 1943.

Jeanne Stoakes, age 12, and Laurie Carsrud, 14, became the first two girls ever to take part in the Sioux Falls, South Dakota Soap Box Derby, 1972.

Liberia was declared an independent republic in 1847.

In 1818 Tomau, chief of the Menominee, born about 1752, died on this date and was buried at Green Bay, Wisconsin.

July 9

Eight Black regiments helped take Port Hudson in a decisive action for Union control of the Mississippi River during the Civil War, 1863.

In 1967 Carlos Conde received the Ring of Truth Award for the best foreign feature story.

The Women's Caucus of the Democratic National Convention in Miami Beach met to vote their support of the pro-abortion plank, 1972.

July 10

Mary McLeod Bethune, Black educator, founder of the National Council of Negro Women and a New Deal Advisor, was born in 1875. Said the midwife, "She came with her eyes wide open. She'll see things before they happen."

Mexicans who were attracted to the U.S. by the hundreds of thousands in the 1920's, and many of their U.S.-born children, were deported by welfare agencies during the Depression, most notably from California.

The Democratic National Convention opened in Miami Beach with 40% of the delegates female, 1972. Said Betty Friedan, "That doesn't mean we have 40% of the power."

July 11

In 1877 the Battle of the Clearwater occurred. General Howard met Chief Joseph and the Nez Perce for a two-day battle on the Clearwater River. The Nez Perce escaped, although losing most of their possessions.

Democratic women delegates in Miami Beach set up a day-care center, a first for any political convention in history, 1972.

The Niagara Movement was launched by W.E.B. DuBois in 1905.

The Republic of Mexico was formed in 1823 and claimed land that stretched from California to Panama.

In 1970 Pit River Indians took over Pacific Gas & Electric dam no. 6 for three hours.

In 1970 fifty Menominees in Wisconsin demonstrated at the Legend Lake property office protesting further sale of Menominee lands to "outsiders."

July 12

James G. Birney's abolition newspaper the Philanthropist was wrecked by a mob in Cincinnati in 1836.

Between 1950 and 1960 the number of people with Spanish surnames in the Southwest increased by 51%.

1973: Northern & Southern Cheyenne chiefs and Warrior Societies (the original government and law of the Cheyenne) and the Northern Cheyenne Research & Human Development Association united in backing the cancellation of strip-mining leases on the reservation.

The abortion plank in the Democratic Party platform went down in defeat after much debate when some McGovern supporters forgot women for politics. (1972) Said Gloria Steinem, "We are totally doublecrossed. I'm bitter."

In 1973 the Ontario Supreme Court ruled that the Indian Act is inoperative on Six Nations Reservation, removing the elective council from power and returning the Iroquois Confederacy Chiefs, deposed since 1924, to recognition. The Canadian Government ignored the court action and the case is under appeal.

July 13

Frances ("Sissy") Farenthold of Texas got more votes for the vice-presidential nomination of the Democratic Party at the Miami Beach convention than any female in history, 1972.

In 1767 The Northwest Territory Ordinance adopted the provisions of the Royal Proclamation of 1763 as the policy of the U.S. "The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their land and property shall never be taken from them without their consent, and in their property rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed."

According to the 1930 U.S. Census, the Mexican population of Michigan was 13,336.

Slavery was barred from the Northwest Territory by ordinance of Congress in 1787.

In 1970 Commissioner of Indian Affairs Louis Bruce announced a shift from a "management" type operation to a "service-oriented" agency to assist in Indian self-determination.

Men and women can now use the same hairdressing facilities as long as licensed operators of both sexes are available, according to regulations issued in New York State in 1972.

July 14

President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Vicente Ximénes as the first American of Mexican descent to serve on the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Emmeline Pankhurst, British suffragist, known for her fearless deeds and numerous arrests, was born in 1858.

Henry Blair, Maryland Black, patented his corn harvester in 1834.

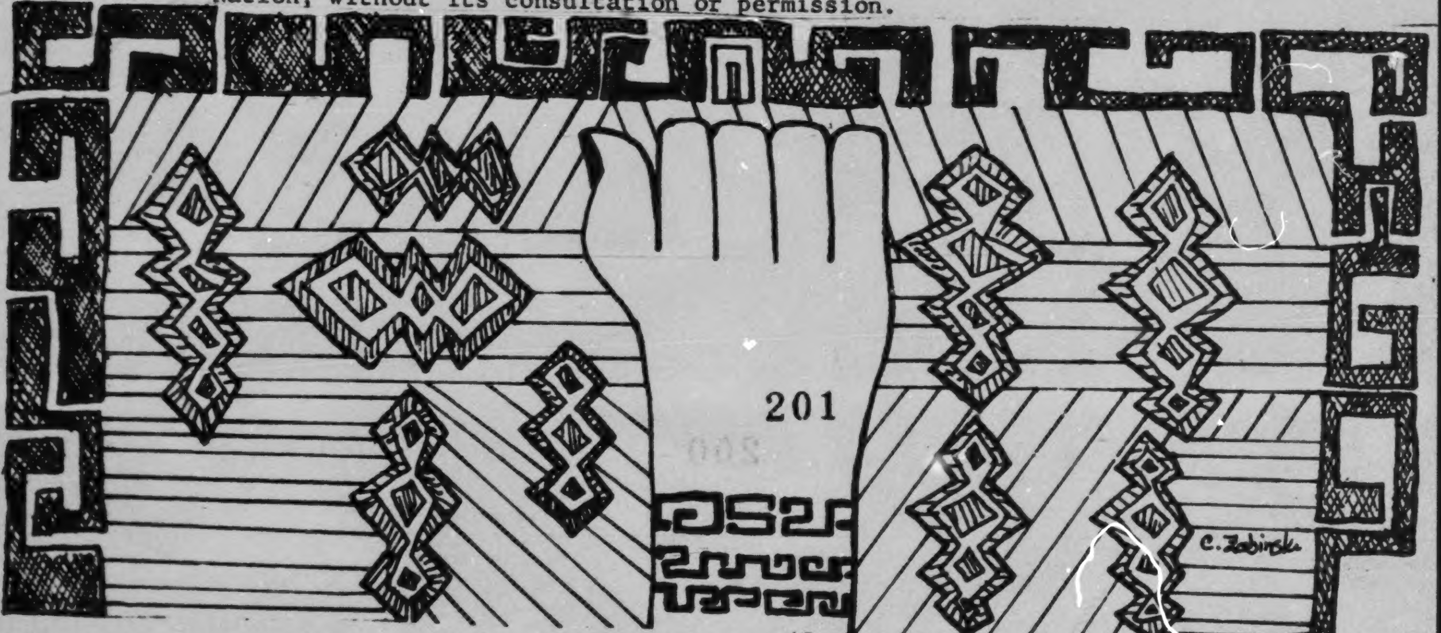
Olga Connolly, outspoken Olympic winner of the discus throw, annoyed that women are forced to attend training camps that are optional for men, complained that the U.S. Olympic Committee treated women "like sheep. Why are women always treated inferior, like they don't have brains of their own?" 1972.

In 1675 the Nipmuck allies of Metacomet, led by was chief Matoonas, attacked Mendon, Massachusetts.

1812: Death of Little Turtle, a Miami, near Fort Wayne, Indiana. He lived by his motto: "If our people fight one tribe at a time, all will be killed. They can cut off our fingers one by one, but if we join together, we will make a powerful fist."

Jean Westwood was named chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the first woman selected to head a major party organization in the U.S., 1972.

In 1971 the Quebec National Assembly passed the James Bay Bill, authorizing flooding of a massive land area belonging to the Cree Nation, without its consultation or permission.



July 15

1682: First Indian deed to William Penn, a leading figure in the Society of Friends and founder of Pennsylvania. The state today has the lowest number of Indians per capita of the entire U.S. -- and perhaps the highest per capita of Friends.

Obon, which runs until August 15, commemorates those of the Buddhist faith who have died. Most Buddhist temples celebrate the festival with outdoor dancing in traditional costumes.

The first public school for Blacks in Philadelphia opened in 1822.

This day is a holiday celebrating the triumph of Mexico over French intervention; at that time Juárez was proclaimed the people's hero.

Frances Xavier Cabrini, Roman Catholic nun, was born in 1850. She was the founder of the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart and the first American citizen to be canonized a saint.

In 1839 Anglo/Texans attacked villages of confederated natives of northeast Texas. Chief Bowles was killed and the bulk of the People went north to Oklahoma. One group of Kickapoos plus a few others headed to Matamoros on the Rio Grande, the beginning of the Kickapoo in Coahuila, Mexico.

July 16

Bela Schnick, American Jew born in 1877, developed the Schnick Diphtheria Test.

In 1769 the first mission was founded in Alta, California by Father Junipero Serra.

Ida B. Wells Barnett, editor and crusader against lynching, was born in Holly Springs, Miss., in 1862.

Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science Church, who spoke of "Our Father-Mother God," was born in 1821.

In 1640 Cornelius van Thienhoven, secretary of New Netherland, departed with a commission and a hundred armed men to the Raritanghe, a "nation of savages" who lived where a little stream runs up about 15 miles behind Staten Island, N.Y., for the purpose of "obtaining satisfaction" from the Indians who had killed some pigs.

Clara Shortridge Foltz, first woman lawyer in California, was born in 1849.

Eight women workers discriminated against in a Buffalo bakery won $19,776.80 in back pay, the first such legal victory for women in New York, 1972.

July 17

Ann Eliza Webb, rebellious 19th wife of Brigham Young, ran away from home and later sued for divorce, demanding $200,000 in damages, 1873. She got her freedom, but never the money.

1969: Helio Bucker, Brazil's former top official in Indian Affairs, suspended the activities of American Christian missionaries among the Indians. He accused them of interfering with Indian customs, but was also angry at them for reporting government-condoned and perpetrated atrocities against the native peoples.

Congress authorized the use of Blacks for military service in 1862.

During 1961-62 in the war in Viet Nam, Mexican-American deaths and casualties accounted for 20% of the total American losses.

Susan Lynn Ropley and Joanne E. Pierce were accepted as the first women in FBI history to train as special agents, 1972.

In 1781 the Quechan War of Independence was fought near Yuma, Arizona, on the lower Colorado River. The warriors were successful, and by 1783 the Sonora was cut off from California.

July 18

In 1967 there were only 70 Chicano students at the University of California-Los Angeles, whose estimated enrollment was 26,000.

In 1863 the 54th Massachusetts, first Black regiment from the North, led the charge on Fort Wagner.

In 1972 three Muckleshoot fishermen were arrested near the Cedar River for fishing with a gillnet, as was their right under federal treaty. State fisheries agents seized the Indians' boat, nets and motor.

Irish suffragettes in Dublin including Hanna Sheehy Skeffington and Constance Markievicz, protested the lack of votes for women and were attacked by the men of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, 1912.

In 1972 the curator of the Iowa State Museum announced that he would vigorously oppose any efforts to rebury Indian remains that have been part of the state's "collection."

July 19

1675: Metacomet's people were attacked by settlers in the swamp where the native people had taken refuge. Metacomet lured the whites deeper and deeper into the unknown wilderness. Ten days later Metacomet and all his people managed to get past the patrols and head for the vast wilderness of the Nipmuch country in central Massachusetts.

Gladys Roberts, British suffragette, sentenced to prison for throwing stones at windows in Whitehall during a suffrage demonstration, was released after a five-day hunger strike and was welcomed home by a drum and fife band, 1909.

White mobs invaded Black districts of Washington, D.C. in the first of 25 race riots during the summer of 1919.

1881: Sitting Bull and his followers surrendered at Fort Buford, Montana, after years of refuge in Canada. He was then held prisoner at Fort Randall for two years.

Mining is the oldest and most important industry in Mexico.

July 20

S.I. Hayakawa, Japanese-American born in 1906, is a noted semanticist and educator who served as president of San Francisco State College.

Delano, California is the birthplace headquarters and heartland of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee which César Chávez founded and leads.

Hortense Sparks Malsch Ward, first female lawyer to pass the bar exam administered by the supreme judicial districts of Texas, was born in 1872. She was the first Texas woman admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court (1915), who wrote and successfully urged passage of a married woman's property law and a law letting women vote in Texas party primaries.

In 1776 Chief Dragging Canoe, Cherokee, led 700 men on an attack on Eaton's Station, Tennessee.

Black Power Conference opened in Newark, N.J. in 1967.

In 1890 Kiowa people were forbidden to perform the Sun Dance on the Washita River.

July 21

Ann Adams Gordon, faithful friend of Frances Willard, author of The Beautiful Life of Frances E. Willard, and president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1914, who once poured 300 bottles of illegal whisky into a sewer, was born in 1853.

The National Association of Colored Women was founded in Washington, D.C. in 1896.

In 1814 Black Hawk's warriors trapped a unit of U.S. reinforcements trying to get to Prairie du Chien at the mouth of the Wisconsin River. In the engagement, 34 Americans were killed or wounded, one ship was set afire, and the entire detachment was forced to flee back down the Mississippi River.

Liberation Day in Guam has a double meaning, celebrating the granting of U.S. citizenship and the anniversary of the Liberation of Guam by the U.S. in World War II.

Vikki Carr, one of the world's top-selling recording artists, is the eldest of seven children born to Carlos Cardona and his wife in El Paso, Texas.

In 1972 government surveyors were ejected from Six Nations Reserve in Ontario by the Iroquois Confederacy, who knew that surveyors were often followed by land loss, turnpikes and dams.

July 22

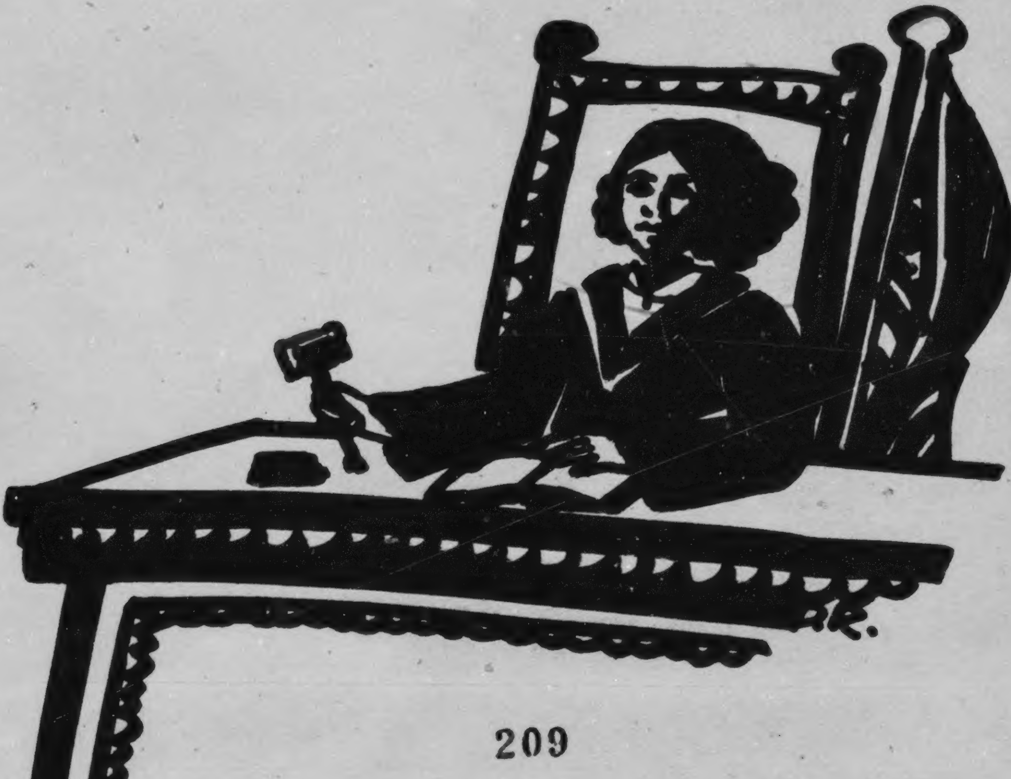
Jane M. Bolin was the first Black woman to be appointed a judge, 1939.

In 1790 an act was passed requiring federal licenses for all persons trading with the Indians, and punishment for crimes committed in Indian lands.

The Bilingual Education Opportunities Act was passed by Congress in 1967.

Harriet Morehead Berry, the "mother of good roads in North Carolina," organizer of state credit unions and active suffragist, was born in 1877.

In 1974 an armed occupation of a park in Kenora opened a new chapter in Canadian Indian affairs as native people protested disintegration of the lives of their people in Northwestern Ontario.



July 23

The Coronado expedition scoured Arizona and New Mexico in search of gold from 1540 to 1542.

Charlotte Saunders Cushman, famous actress who gave up love to pursue her stage career, was born in 1816.

In 1827 the ten thousand remaining slaves in New York State were emancipated by law.

Wyoming celebrated statehood in 1890. For a while, some legislators had considered dropping woman suffrage to get into the Union, but finally the men rallied with a cable: "We may stay out of the Union a hundred years, but we will come in with our women."

July 24

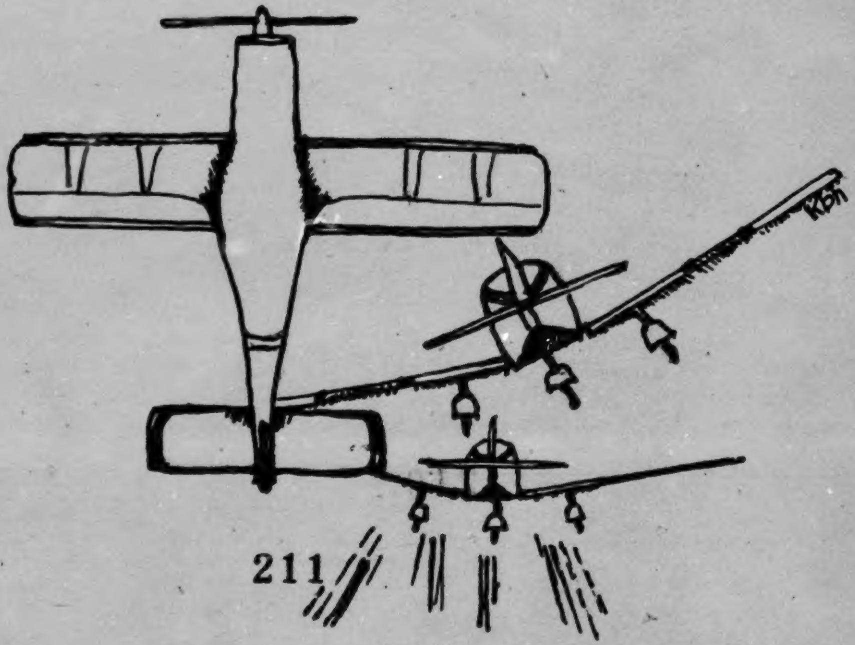
1816: Federal forces attacked by land and water the Black/Seminole stronghold of Fort Apalochicola at Prospect Bluff, also known as the Negro Fort. General Andrew Jackson's orders were, "Blow it up! Return the Negroes to their rightful owners." The attack lasted four days, and ended when a hot cannon ball exploded the powder magazine, killing all but 60 of the 334 occupants of the fort. Only three of the defenders escaped injury, and two of these, a Choctaw chief and the Black commander, Garcia, were executed on direct order from Gen. Jackson.

The word "La Raza" literally means "the race," but it is better translated as "our people" or "my people."

Amelia Earhart, feminist and outstanding pilot, first woman to fly solo across the Atlantic, was born in 1898.

Birthdate of Ira Aldridge, Black Shakespearean actor, 1804.

Genevieve Caulfield, blind American, known as the Helen Keller of Thailand, who devoted her life to the cause of the blind, was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom, 1963.



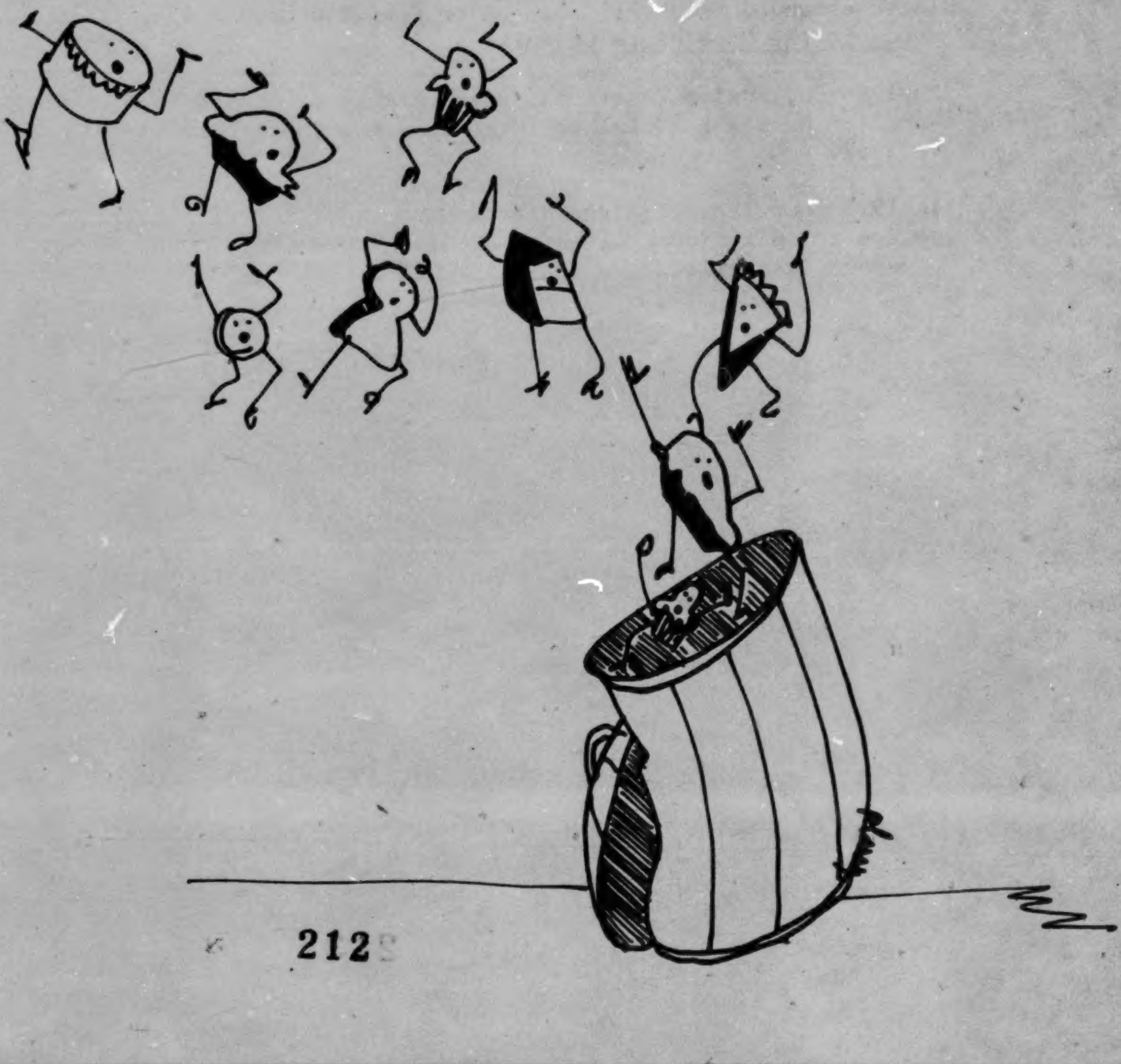
July 25

Twin Cities NOW and Minneapolis Urban League announced that they had filed charges of sex discrimination against General Mills and would boycott Betty Crocker Foods, 1972. Said NOW member Mary Jéan Collins-Robson, "Betty Crocker fosters a particularly racist and sexist image of the American woman."

In 1865 Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho defeated army units at Upper Platte Bridge.

The Constitution of 1917, upon which Mexican law is based, stands as the oldest operating Constitution among major Latin-American nations.

The first American book to attack slavery was written by Lydia M. Child in 1833.



July 26

One of the best known militant groups formed to fight for civil rights is the "Brown Berets," which was started by David Sanchez in 1968.

1688: 1200 Five Nations (Iroquois) men invaded the island of Montreal to revenge French cruelty to the Indians. Landing on the island of LaChine, over a thousand French settlers were killed, while the Iroquois lost only three men -- who had gotten drunk and were left behind.

President Truman's executive order established equality in the armed forces, 1948.

For the July, 1843 issue of The Dial, Margaret Fuller wrote an essay, "The Great Lawsuit: Man versus Men; Woman versus Women," which she later expanded into the first major feminist document in the U.S., Woman in the Nineteenth Century.

Raul Morín, Mexican-American, was a highly decorated soldier in World War II. He was a social activist and an author, born in 1913 and died in 1967.

In 1973 four Iroquois ironworkers were acquitted of charges of assaulting police in an incident in which a fifth ironworker, Leroy Shanandoah of Onondaga, was killed.

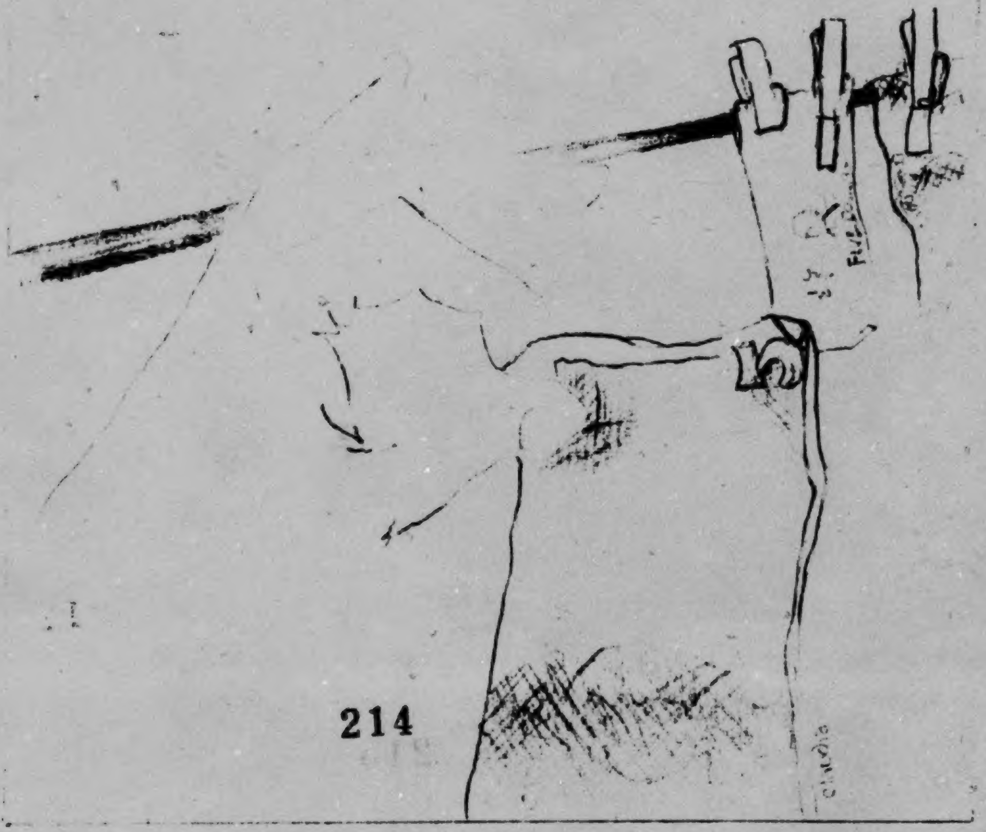
July 27

Mary Peck Butterworth, counterfeiter, whose clever method of making money without a copper plate that could be used as evidence against her and that assured her of wealth and safety from conviction, was born in 1686.

Black women of Boston founded the Afric-American Female Intelligence Society in 1832.

In 1676 Nipmuck chief Sagamore John and 180 of his people marched into Boston with their brave war chief, Matoonas and his son securely tied with rope. The colonists bound Matoonas to a tree in Boston Common and let Sagamore John shoot his war chief dead.

By 1900 copper, zinc and silver were found in New Mexico and salt mining was established in Texas.



July 28

The Fourteenth Amendment, guaranteeing equal protection of the law to all citizens, became part of the Constitution, 1868.

In 1911 the revolution in Mexico ousted President Porfirio Díaz from office; over 1 million people were killed in the civil war between 1910 and 1925.

Anne Hutchinson, banished from Boston because of her independent religious views, was born in 1591.

July 29

1888: Struck by the Ree, head chief of the Yankton Sioux, died on this date.

Isabella Marshall Graham, who helped organize the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, one of the first charitable associations in America, was born in 1742.

National Association of Colored Women was founded at Boston in 1895.

Dag Hammarskjold (1905-1961), a Swede, was the former United Nations Secretary-General.

Cattlemen with large holdings in New Mexico fenced in their land and pushed out Mexican and Anglo sheep ranchers, precipitating the famous Lincoln County Wars, from 1869 to 1881.

In 1972 Judge Richard Stanley of Collier County, Florida ruled that traditional Miccosukee Bobby Clay did not have to send his children to public school because of his religious belief in the Indian way of life.

July 30

In 1900 there were 8,833,994 Blacks in the U.S., 11.6% of the population.

Emily Brontë, author of Wuthering Heights, was born in 1818.

In 1971 Lac Courte Oreilles Chippewas called a protest meeting to demand the return of all shoreline land around a power company dam taken from them a half century before. The U.S. lease on the land was to expire the following week.

July 31

Between 1960 and 1968 approximately 387,000 people of Mexican birth immigrated to the U.S.

Free Black mechanics of New Orleans organized themselves into "Les Artisans," 1834.

In 1609 Champlain invaded the Longhouse and attacked Mohawks with muskets. Two Mohawk chiefs and many warriors were killed.

The Virginia Company in Jamestown asked for lots of land for both men and their wives "Because that in a newe plantation it is not known whether man or woman be the most necessary," 1619.

In 1763 Capt. Dalyell marched a force of 247 men and officers out of Fort Detroit in an attempt to surprise Pontiac. It failed and the British were forced to retreat, losing 19 of their men and Capt. Dalyell.

Whitney M. Young, Jr., Black Civil Rights leader who became the Urban League's executive, was born in 1921 and died in 1971.

In 1779 General Sullivan started his "scorched earth" invasion of Iroquois country.

August 1

In 1866 U.S. Indian Scouts were established by order of the War Department. By 1867 there were 474 scouts acting in the interests of the Army, usually against the interests of other Indians.

Slavery was abolished in the British Empire in 1834.

Women Against Rape in Iowa City demanded better street lighting, more police protection and publicity, to help the victims of the growing number of rape attacks, 1972.

Nisei Week is local in nature. It is held in the Los Angeles area during the first week of August in the Japanese-American community called "Little Tokyo." It is an attempt to demonstrate many of the traditional Japanese arts and crafts. Similar celebrations on a local level are held in other parts of the country.

In 1953 House Concurrent Resolution 108 advocating termination of Indians was adopted.

The Green Corn Dance is held to celebrate the end of the harvest.

In 1970 Puyallups, led by the elected tribal council and Bob Satiacum set up a camp on the Puyallup River in Washington State and began fishing to re-establish their tribal fishing rights.

August 2

Alfonso Z. Gonzáles, Chairman of the Human Relations Commission, city and county of Sacramento and officer of the Mexican American Educational Association, was born in 1931.

All American Indian Days are observed during the first week of August in Sheridan, Wyoming. The various tribes gather to celebrate their heritage and elect a Miss Indian America.

William Still began a record of fugitive slaves passing through Philadelphia's underground railroad station. 1850.

Florence S. Gaynor was named chief administrator of Martland Hospital, New Jersey, the first Black woman to head a major teaching hospital in American, 1972.

1675: Boston, Massachusetts authorities were shocked by the Nipmuck attack on the town of Mendon and sent a mission to the Nipmucks to try to commit them to peace. They were attacked in ambush by the Nipmucks, and the survivors fled to Brookfield which was immediately besieged for 48 hours.

In 1867 some 1,000 Oglalas and other Lakota under their leader Hump attacked Fort Phil Kearney.

August 3

Phyllis B. Davis and Patricia Neighbors were named vice-presidents of Avon Products, Inc., the first women to become officers in the company's 86-year history of making millions selling to women, 1972.

In 1778 Nimham, chief of the Wappinger living along the Hudson River in New York State, tried to recover part of his land from the English. He fought on the American side during the Revolution and was killed at the Battle of Kingsbridge on this date.

Archibald Carey was appointed first Black chairman of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy. 1957.

1832: Massacre of Sauk followers of the great patriot, Black Hawk. "The Indians were pushed literally into the Mississippi, the current of which was at one time perceptibly tinged with the blood of the Indians who were shot on its margin and in the stream," wrote General Joseph M. Street.

In the 1970's Armando Rodríguez was the Coordinator of the Educational Program for Spanish Speaking People, a division of the U.S. Office of Education. He was also spokesman for bilingual education.

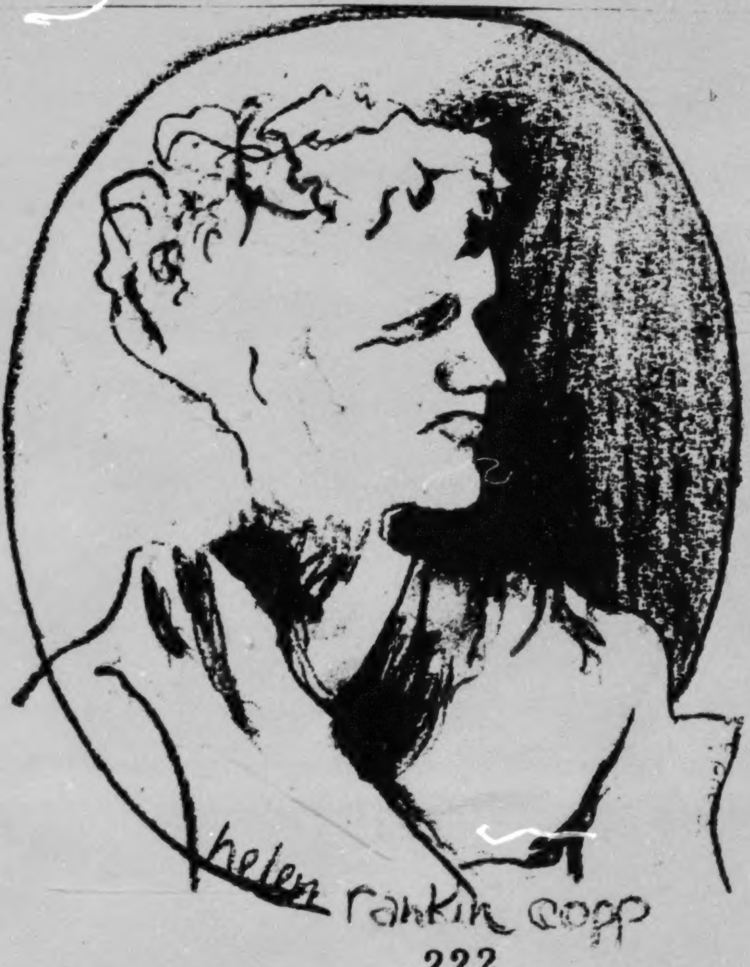
August 4

Mexicans living in Texas traditionally have had a very small political voice; many were completely disfranchised until 1966, when the poll tax was abolished.

Dr. Daniel Hale Williams, surgeon, died in 1931.

1953: Public Law 280 was presented to the President of the U.S., providing for the transfer of civil and criminal jurisdiction to California, Nebraska, Minnesota, Oregon, Wisconsin and other states from reservations. The affected tribes were only consulted, and their consent was not required. In 1974 hearings were begun in the Senate to consider rescinding this law.

Helen Rankin Copp, sculptor who received the only medal ever given by the Art Institute of Chicago for sculpture, was born in 1853.



August 5

James A. Healy, Black Roman Catholic bishop, died in Portland, Me. in 1900.

Clara Dorothy Bewick Colby, Nebraska suffragist, publisher of the Woman's Tribune, adoptive mother of a baby Sioux Indian girl found in her dead mother's arms after the Battle of Wounded Knee, was born in 1846.

In 1689 1,500 Iroquois attacked Lachine, Quebec, in revenge for Denonville's invasion of the Longhouse; they remained in the neighborhood for two months, keeping the French penned up in their forts all over New France.

The Pueblo Revolt drove the Spaniards out of New Mexico in 1680. They took refuge in El Paso until the reconquest 13 years later.

In 1696 Frontenac invaded Iroquois territory and destroyed Onondaga and its corn stores. Oneida Castle was also destroyed.

1763: The Battle of Bushy Run: a British force led by Colonel Bouquet, a Swiss mercenary, defeated the forces of Pontiac and lifted the siege put upon Fort Pitt.

August 6

Staff Sgt. Deborah E. Knaup filed charges of sex discrimination against the U.S. Air Force because she was denied the allowances and benefits for her civilian husband that male military got for their wives, 1972.

One of the largest expeditions into the Southwest was led by Coronado in 1540. He was excited by the legend of the Seven Cities of Cibola.

John W. Work, musicologist, was born in 1873.

In 1676 Alderman, a traitor to King Philip's men, stole away from camp and offered to lead the English to the Wampanoag hideouts.

August 7

1790: Treaty of New York. Although no complete surrender, the Creek Nation ceded strips of land between the Ogeechee and Oconee Rivers and received perpetual guarantee to their remaining hunting grounds -- a guarantee not long kept.

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, Black American, was born in Detroit in 1904 and won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1950.

In 1971 the Chicanos at a rally in Sacramento denounced Governor Reagan following a 600-mile march from southern California which protested the bias against Mexican-Americans.

Brig. Gen. Mildred C. Bailey announced that the number of U.S. army women would double by mid-1978 and that most jobs would be open to women, 1972.

August 8

Emiliano Zapata, Indian president of Mexico, was born on this date in 1879 (?). He was the principal champion for the cause of land reform, having "Tierra y Libertad" as his motto. He was assassinated in 1919.

Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt of the U.S. Navy announced that women would soon be sent to sea as ship officers and would be assigned to all new billets including chaplains, civil engineers and aviators, 1972.

The Voting Rights Bill was passed by Congress in 1965.

In 1967 Benigno C. Hernández of New Mexico was appointed Ambassador to Paraguay.

Dr. Dixy Lee Ray, marine biologist, was sworn in as the first woman to serve a five-year term on the Atomic Energy Commission, 1972.

August 9

Black athlete Jesse Owens won four Gold Medals at the Berlin Olympics in 1936.

Catherine Barr, antipoverty program administrator, was dismissed from her job under the Hatch Act for being a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. She was later rehired, and said she would proceed with her law suit to help other government workers from similar harassment, 1972.

1877: Battle of the Big Hole. In the predawn hours, troops opened fire on a sleeping village of Nez Perce. The native survivors escaped to continue their flight toward Crow Country.

In 1930 51% of the total number of Mexicans living in the U.S. resided in urban areas.

August 10

Eliza Brances Andres, teacher, author of War-Time Journal of a Georgia Girl, self-taught botanist whose important textbook was translated into French, was born in 1840.

In 1815 Iroquois religious leader Handsome Lake died at Onondaga. He was born at Ganowagus (now Genesee County, New York) in 1735.

The Mission of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores in Sonora, Mexico was the "mother mission" for the settlements in southern Arizona.

In 1972 a U.S. district judge in Oklahoma ruled that an order by the school board in Pawnee banning long hair was reasonable and did not violate the religious rights of native people.

Thurgood Marshall was named Solicitor General of the U.S. in 1965.

In 1680 Po-pe, Tewa leader of the Pueblos and his forces attacked Spanish colonists in an attempt to restore the Tewa way of life. Over 400 of the Spanish invaders were killed.

Samuel Coleridge Taylor, Black composer, was born in 1875.

August 11

The National Indian Youth Council was formed in 1961.

The first substantial "Anglo" incursions into the Southwest began during the decade of 1810 to 1820.

Floy Harris and six other female Miami telephone workers won more than $100,000 in an out-of-court settlement of a sex discrimination suit against Southern Bell in 1972.

A five-day Black rebellion started in Watts, a suburb of Los Angeles, in 1965.

Ens. Rosemary Elaine Nelson and Lieut. (j.g.) Ann Kerr became the first female naval personnel who were not nurses assigned to regular shipboard duty, aboard the hospital ship U.S.S. Sanctuary in 1972.

In 1972 native people peacefully occupied a former Indian hospital the U.S. sold to the state of Washington in an effort to establish the Chief Leschi Medical Center to meet their health needs.

Col. Norma E. Brown took command of the 6970th Air Base-Group at Fort Meade, Md., the first woman officer of any service to command a major unit composed of men and women, 1972.

August 12

Chinese Halloween is a celebration similar to Halloween as it is celebrated in the U.S. There appears to be no specific Chinese name for this event.

Katharine Lee Bates, who was inspired by the view from the top of Pike's Peak to write "America the Beautiful," was born in 1859.

In 1910 there were 9,827,763 Blacks in the U.S., 10.7% of the population.

In 1810 Tecumseh delivered an ultimatum to European invaders: no more land cessions without unanimous native approval, and all native peoples to be allied together as one family.

Octaviano A. Larrazolo was the first person born in Mexico to serve as governor of an American state.

1676: Death of Metacomet (King Philip). Troops cut off his head and quartered his body. The head was displayed on a pole in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and a hand was given to Alderman, who had betrayed him, as a reward. So civilization came to New England.

August 13

Nancy López was the winner of the USGA Girls Junior Championship in August, 1963, and of the New Mexico Women's Amateur Gold Championship at the ages of 12, 13 and 14. She was named girl golfer of 1963 by Sports Illustrated.

In 1521 the battle for Tlaxcala ended, in which the Aztecs fought against Cortez and his men for 85 days, losing over 117,000 men. Only about 30,000 men remained in the nation.

Baltimore Afro-American newspaper put out its first issue in 1892.

The Indian Claims Commission was established in 1946 to quiet all Indian claims for land by making cash payments.

Lucy Stone, outstanding suffragist who never changed her name or her feminist views despite marriage, was born in 1818.

In 1973 the U.S. Justice Department announced the formation of a new department "designed to protect the civil rights of American Indians."

Robyn Smith, leading woman jockey, was the first woman honored in Saratoga by the New York Turf Writers Association, 1972.

August 14

Ernest Everett Just, Black biologist and professor at Howard University, was born in Charleston, S.C. in 1883.

Heidi Schueller, champion West German hurdler, was selected as the first woman to deliver the Olympic oath to athletes -- and the first person to deliver it in three languages -- for the Munich games, 1972.

In 1680 news came to Santa Fe that a war party led by Po-pe of the Tewas was marching upon the town to drive out the Spanish invaders.

"We are angry because they have stolen our lands and language."
-- Reies López Tijerina, 1968.

In 1719 Villasur, leading the Imperial Spanish Army into Pawnee Territory, was attacked by Pawnee warriors. The body count: 30 Spaniards, 11 Pawnee.

August 15

Julia Strudwick Tutwiler, born in 1841, was an educator and prison reformer. She was not allowed to nurse soldiers in the Civil War because her father considered it improper for a young maiden, but she went on to secure prison reforms in Alabama and to get the South's first prison school established in 1887. She also arranged for women to be admitted at the University of Alabama.

In 1846 General Kearney occupied Santa Fe. While Kearney was making a speech promising New Mexico's white citizens protection from all Indians, the Indians drove off several hundred head of the Army's horses and cattle.

"The Moors and the Christians," the first play presented in the territorial U.S., was staged in Santa Fe in 1609. It is popular today in rural fiestas.

For admitting Black girls to her school in Canterbury, Conn. in 1832, Prudence Crandall was jailed and her school destroyed.

1876: On this date the U.S. Congress passed a law allowing the Powder River Country and the Black Hills to be stolen from the Lakota Nation. No treaty covered this action.

August 16

In 1972 the Canadian Government ignored land claims of native people and began work on an extension of the MacKenzie Highway in the Northwest Territories.

Sarah Porter, the first girl educated at the all-male Farmington Academy, who later founded the prestigious Miss Porter's School for Girls in Farmington, Conn., was born in 1813.

Peter Salem, Black veteran of the Battle of Bunker Hill, died in 1816.

Hispano-Mexican legal concepts influenced U.S. state laws regarding community property and water and mineral rights.

Helen Mary Knowlton, best remembered for her biography of artist William Morris Hunt, though herself an outstanding painter and art teacher, was born in 1832.

August 17

Marcus Garvey, Black American born in the West Indies in 1887, dedicated his life to what he called the "uplifting of the black people." Garvey died in 1940.

"Mexican immigration to the U.S. is...the automatic result of increasing demand for labor in one country and available supply in the other." -- Manuel Gamio, Mexican anthropologist, 1930.

The state of Maine assumed all treaty obligations with the Indians as part of the separation from Massachusetts in 1820.

Doris Sassower, feminist lawyer, addressed the House of Delegates at the American Bar Association convention in San Francisco, the second female non-delegate to do so in its 96-year history, and called for an end to discrimination against women in the legal profession, 1972.

In 1844 Blacks protested Boston's Jim Crow schools at mass rallies.

August 18

Virginia Dare became the first white child born in the New World, on Roanoke Island, N.C. in 1587. She lived only nine days.

Guadalupe Victoria, a former guerrilla, was the first president of the Republic of Mexico (1823 to 1828).

In 1862 Little Crow, a Santee chief, began hostilities against the whites of Minnesota. The Sioux living on reservations in Minnesota were plagued by crooked traders and an indifferent Government. Confined on the reserve, his people were starving when Government rations failed to arrive.

James Meredith was the first Black to graduate from the University of Mississippi, 1963.

In 1973 the Warriors' Society at Kanawake began proceedings to evict non-Indians from their territory, going door-to-door to ask intruding families to leave within a reasonable time.

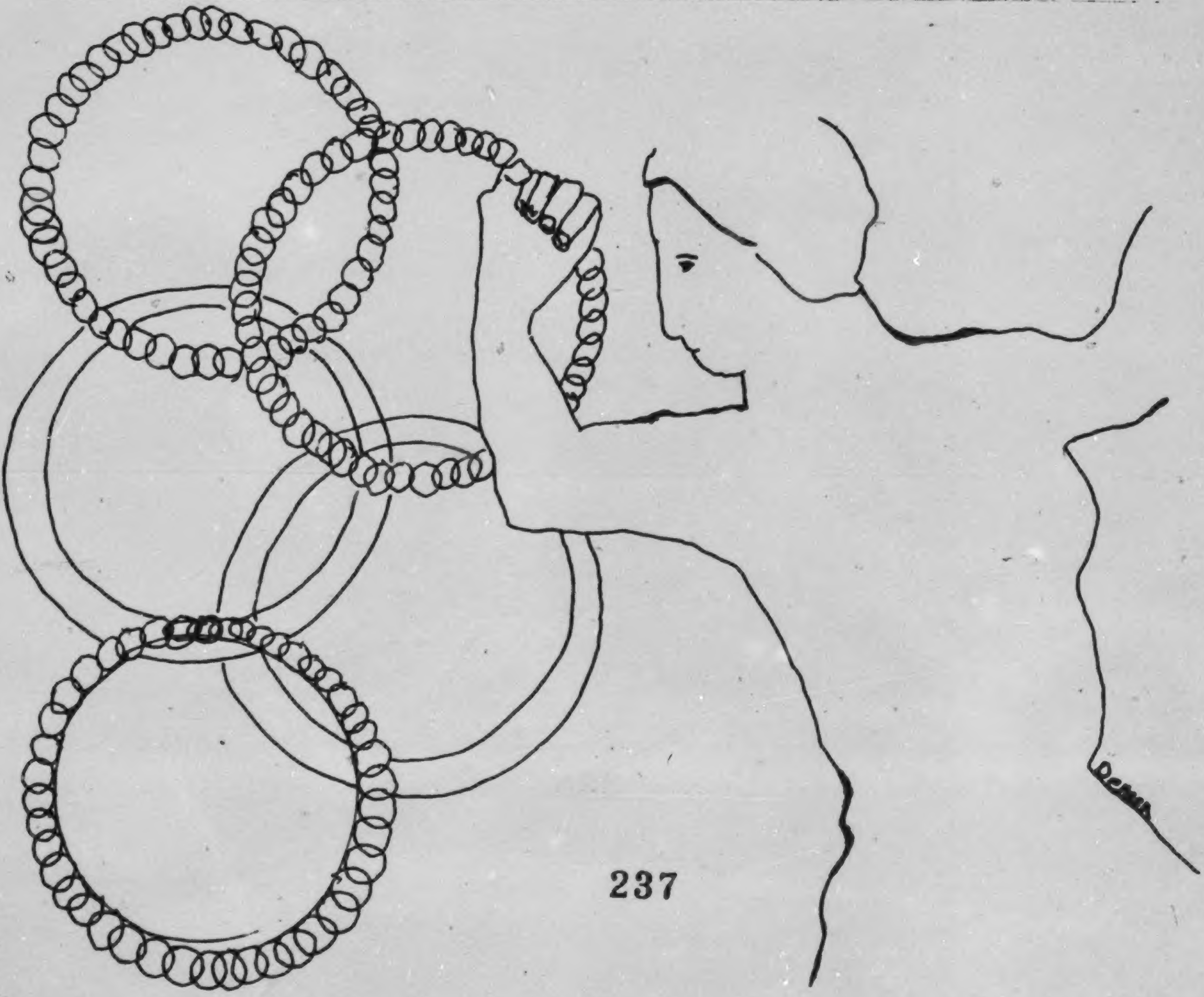
August 19

XIX Olimpiad was organized by Mexico in 1968. Twenty sports events were balanced by twenty cultural events.

The NAACP Youth Council began a series of sit-ins at lunch counters in Oklahoma City in 1958.

In 1854 Lt. John Grattan, with 29 soldiers and two cannon, attacked a village of Brule, Miniconjou and Oglalas, resulting in the annihilation of the military party.

Mary Ellan Pleasant, called the "mother of civil rights in California," who aided runaway slaves and helped John Brown finance the raid at Harper's Ferry, was born in 1814.



August 20

In 1794 The Battle of Fallen Timbers took place. Tecumseh's scouts, along with Blue Jacket, Shawnee commander of the United 1400 warriors, met Major Anthony Wayne in a large clearing on the Maumee River. Retreating to a British fort lower on the river, Tecumseh found that his British allies would not open the gates for them to enter.

Women's Week opened in Washington, D.C., and the National Portrait Gallery featured an exhibition of 15 notable women in American history, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Carrie Chapman Catt, and Mary McLeod Bethune, 1972.

Twenty Blacks landed by Dutch man-of-war at the English colony of Jamestown, Va., in 1619.

Juan Nepomuceno Cortina (1830-1894) was a guerrilla leader during the Mexican-American War and at times taunted both Texas Rangers and Mexican troops.

August 21

Nat Turner led a slave uprising in Southhampton County, Va., in 1831.

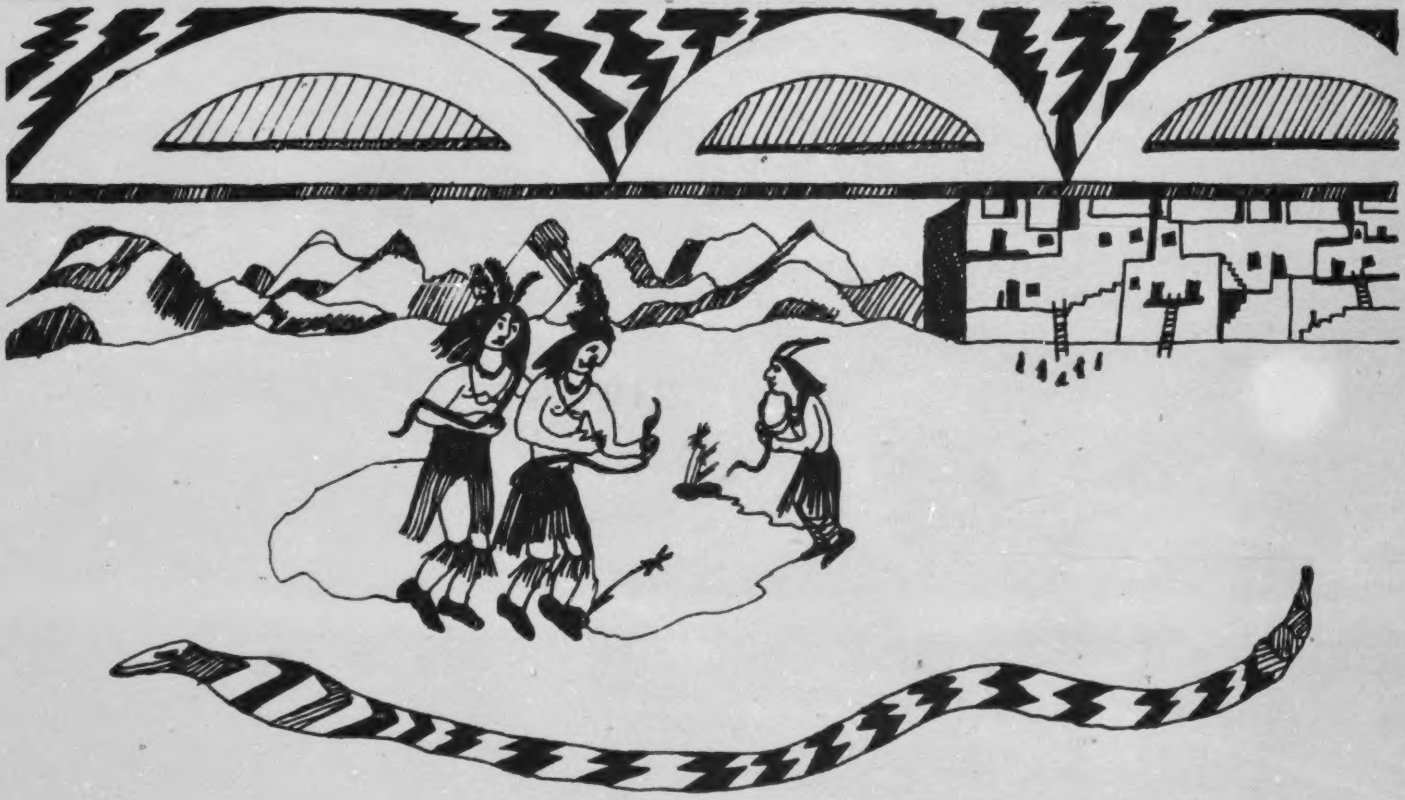
Hopi Snake Dance is a ceremonial rite held in August. It is a prayer for rain. The actual date is set by the medicine men 16 days prior to the ceremony.

Harriet Earhart Monroe, Kansas educator who taught 2,621 students during her 13-year tenure at a private school, and who wrote her first book (Past Thirty) when she was past the age of thirty, was born in 1842.

In 1680 after a battle with 2500 of Po-pe's Pueblo forces in the streets of Santa Fe, the Spanish began a mass exodus to the south, hoping to find safety in the Spanish colonies lower down on the Rio Grande. Their hopes were dashed as they found dead Spaniards and burned ranches everywhere. In El Paso, they were finally able to rest.

On this day in 1945 free public schools were established for the Mexican people.

M.A.P.A. (Mexican-American Political Association) was organized in 1959, the first Mexican-American political group in the U.S.



August 22

Emma Smith Devoe, South Dakota suffragist who livened up her speeches with songs composed by her husband for the cause, was born in 1849.

"To give vocal as well as physical support to those people and causes which will help the people of Mexican-American communities." -- Brown Beret Motto.

In 1862 Little Crow and Santee Sioux attacked New Ulm, Minnesota.

Henry Highland Garnet made a speech at Buffalo, N.Y. calling upon slaves to revolt, 1843.

August 23

The League of Latin American Citizens, the first Mexican-American attempt to unite and articulate their needs as U.S. citizens, was formed in Harlingen, Texas in 1927.

The National Negro Business League was organized in 1900.

In 1862 Lakota attacked the Big Stone Trading Post, 70 miles south of Fort Abercrombie, in retaliation for the lack of annuity payments from the U.S. Government as agreed by treaty. The Indians were near starvation as Government agents had absconded with food, supplies and money.

According to a bill signed on this date in 1972, widows of U.S. Supreme Court Justices will get pensions of $10,000 instead of $5,000 annually. If a woman ever gets on the court and is outlived by her husband, it is hoped that his pension will be the same.

In 1954 an act was passed terminating federal U.S. recognition of the Klamath Nation in Oregon.

August 24

In 1870 Canadian "peace-keeping" forces under the command of Colonel Welseley approached Fort Garry, forcing Louis Riel to flee the Red River area to save his life.

Martha Elizabeth Wheeler was elected the second woman president of the American Correctional Association, 1972.

Mexican-Americans are the second oldest component of American society.

Rev. Theodore Parker, one of the most militant New England abolitionists, was born in 1810.

August 25

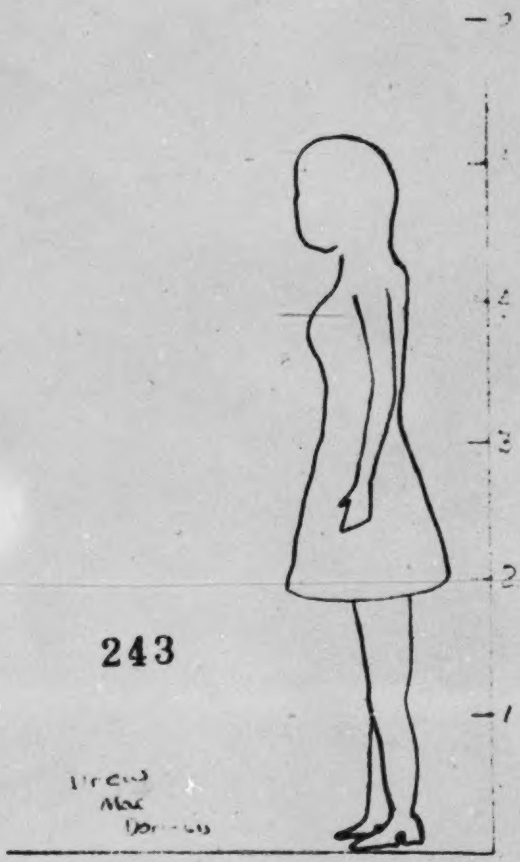
The National Association of Colored Nurses was founded in 1908.

Eugene Gonzáles, born in 1925, was Associate Superintendent, California State Dept. of Education and was active in youth work and crime prevention.

Carol Wagner was refused a job as an engineer with the Long Island Rail Road on grounds that she was too short, 1972. She took legal action.

In 1676 Quinapen was put to death by the English in Newport, Rhode Island, on this date. He was a leading warrior of the Swamp fight in Metacomet's struggle.

Sen. George McGovern accused President Nixon of making a joke of women's rights, 1972.



August 26

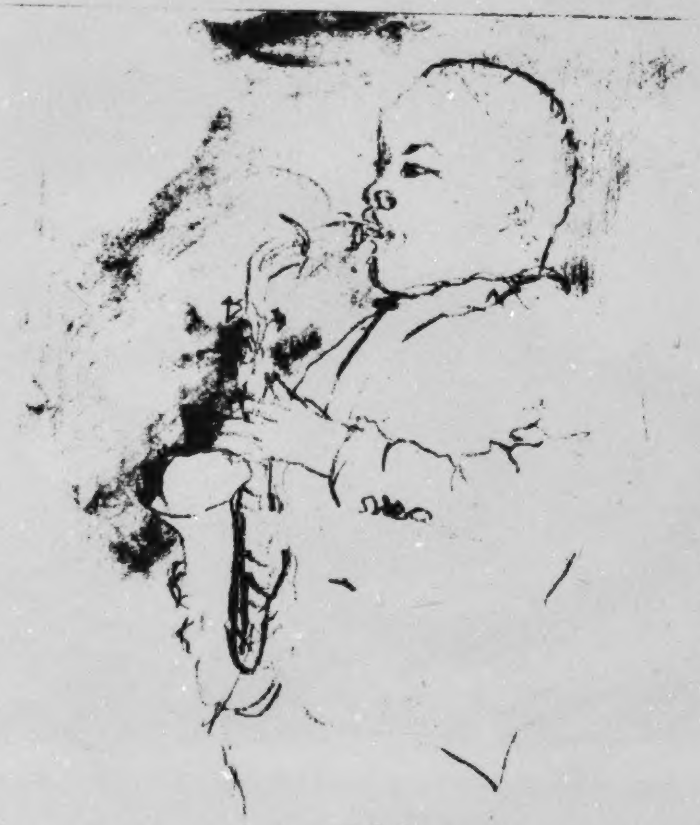
Women throughout the U.S. commemorated the passage of the 19th amendment in 1920 giving women the vote. President Nixon declared National Women's Rights Day, 1972.

In 1969 more than a thousand native people gathered together at the old Haida Village, 500 miles northwest of Vancouver on the Queen Charlotte Islands, to celebrate the erecting of the first totem pole since the missionaries forbade such gatherings in the name of Christianity.

The Foreign Miners Tax Law of 1850 was aimed at eliminating Mexicans from the gold fields.

Birthdate of Charlie Bird Parker, genius of modern jazz, 1920.

In 1852 U.S. soldiers crossed the Colorado to attack (with bayonets) Quechans, who had killed some outlaws who had harassed them. A ten-day truce was arranged.



August 27

"National health insurance, free medical clinics, free legal aid and recognition of original land grants." -- from platform, La Raza Unida.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois died in Accra, Ghana, in 1963.

Readers of the New York Recorder in 1860 enjoyed the first page in a New York daily to deal with the activities of women, initiated and successfully edited by journalist Eliza Putnam Healy, who later went on to edit the Providence News entirely alone after her husband's death.

August 28

1858: Eleazar Williams died at Akwesasne on this date. Believed by many to be heir to the French throne and placed as a child with Caughnawaga Mohawks for safe-keeping during the French Revolution, he was head of the American secret intelligence corps during the War of 1812 and later became a Methodist Episcopal clergyman. He was involved in the real estate scheme which caused the Oneida Nation to be removed to Green Bay, Wisconsin from their homeland in New York State.

250,000 people joined in the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, 1963.

Clara Erskine Clement, author and world traveler, art historian with a feminist bent in such books as Heroines of the Bible in Art and Women in the Fine Arts, vigorous voyager who climbed the Great Pyramid in Egypt at age 66, was born in 1834.

Dolores Huerta was a labor leader, organizer and negotiator for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) and a prominent Chicana speaker, 1970's.

August 29

The Civil Rights Act was passed in 1957. This was the first civil rights legislation passed by the Congress since 1875.

Dr. Miguel Montes (born 1933) was a dentist, educator, member of the California State Board of Education and the founder of the Latin American Civic Association.

Anna Ella Carroll, brillian military strategist whose Tennessee campaign helped the Union Army win the Civil War, was born in 1815.

In 1907 "The Disaster" occurred -- 35 Caughnawaga Mohawk men were killed when a span of the Quebec bridge on which they were working collapsed into the St. Lawrence River.

Dinah Washington, Black singer who earned the title "Queen of the Blues," was born in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

August 30

Mary Phelps Austin Holley, whose book Texas: Observations Historical, Geographical and Descriptive and other writings stimulated emigration to the territory and helped spur Texas annexation, was born in 1784.

1813: Fort Mims Massacre: Creeks, siding with the British in the War of 1812, attacked Fort Mims on the Alabama River, taking its defenders by surprise.

A slave revolt planned by Gabriel Prosser in Virginia was betrayed, 1800.

"Simple to pray when you feel like it. You pray hopes and thanks the way you feel, not in the hands and arms." -- sayings of Patrocino Barela, 1962.

In 1973 hundreds of native youth staged a 24-hour occupation of the Indian Affairs Headquarters in Ottawa -- when they left, top-secret government files left with them.

Roy Wilkins, Black American born in 1901, is the Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

August 31

National Heroes Day is celebrated in the Philippines to honor the men and women who fought for their country.

Women deputies went on patrol in Los Angeles County in a one-year program to test the performance of women in the field, 1972.

Juan Bautista de Anza led the first colony overland to the North Pacific shores in 1770.

In 1779 Runonvea, an Iroquoian town, was burned by General Sullivan in what is now Chemung County, N.Y. Sullivan was on a "search and destroy" mission ordered by George Washington.

A Liberty Party meeting in Buffalo denounced extension of slave territory, 1843.

A coalition of 10 women's groups in Washington, D.C., charged WRC-TV with discrimination against women in employment and news, thus challenging the station's license renewal, 1972.

September 1

The Women's Advisory Committee on the rights of women workers decreed: "No society can boast of democratic ideals if it utilizes womanpower in a crisis and neglects it in peace," 1944.

In 1641 the Raritan Nation attacked Staten Island, N.Y.

Fugitive slave John Price was rescued from federal marshals with the help of Oberlin students, 1858.

In what Mayor John V. Lindsay called a "breakthrough in the struggle for women's rights," New York City employees were permitted health insurance coverage when pregnant and could work beyond the previously permitted fifth month, 1972.

In 1865 400 Lakota and Cheyenne warriors led by Sitting Bull attacked a force of 2,000 soldiers led by Colonels Cole and Walker, driving the troops south and inflicting much damage.

Women successfully took over the picketing of zinc mines during the strikes of 1950 when the courts forbade men to picket.

In 1884 the Haskell Institute opened as the Indian Training School at Lawrence, Kansas. Enrollment: 14 pupils.

September 2

Oh, land of the sun, I sigh for your sight. Now I am so distant.
I go without love. I go without life. -- Migrant's Corrido.

In 1862 the Santee Sioux struggle ended in defeat by 1500 regular and volunteer soldiers.

Oberlin College, founded in 1833, admitted both white and Black students.

Esther Morris, first female justice of the peace in the world, held a tea party in South Pass City, Wyoming, horrifying prominent citizens by asking candidates to work for giving women the vote, 1869.

In 1826 George M. Troup, Governor of Georgia, announced that his state would occupy Creek lands in violation of the Treaty of Washington.

In 1879 the Carlisle barracks were transferred by the War Department to the Interior Department for the "civilizing" of Indian children.

JANE GOOZEN

September 3

In 1855 General W.S. Harney attacked a Brule camp at Blue Water Creek, just off the North Platte east of Fort Laramie. Over 100 Lakotas were killed and many women and children taken captive.

Prudence Crandall, who spent her life trying to set up boarding schools for Negro girls in Connecticut, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and said, "My whole life has been one of opposition," was born in 1803.

Los Angeles was founded by Mexicans of mixed Indian, Negro and Spanish descent in 1781.

At the age of 21 Frederick Douglass escaped from slavery disguised as a sailor, 1838.

The lands which Mexico ceded to the U.S. under the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) represented ½ of the territory which Mexico possessed in 1821.

Aboard an Italian ship en route from Europe to New York, Eleanor Worley Blenman jotted down on a piece of paper her idea of a magazine in English for Americans of foreign newspaper and magazine articles -- the genesis of Atlas, 1957.

September 4

Richard Wright, Black writer of the 1930's and 1940's, was born in Natchez, Mississippi in 1908. His best known works are Native Son and Black Boy.

In 1856 The Round Valley Reserve was set apart in California -- white squatters immediately moved in to try to seize the best lands.

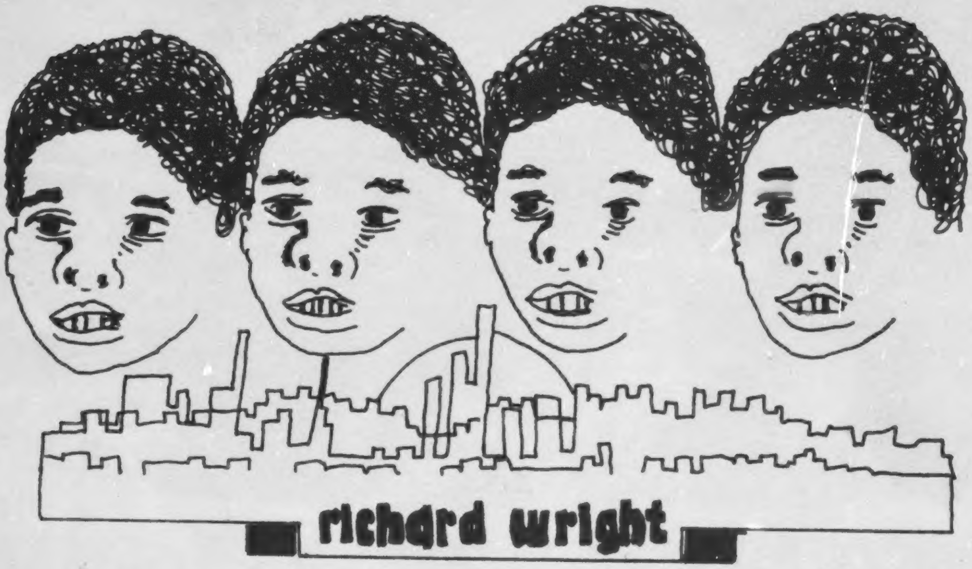
At a conference of theological scholars, women criticized male domination of theology as well as the title of the conference, "The Humanizing of Man," 1972.

If a Mexican entered the U.S. before July 1, 1924 he is in no danger of deportation provided that he has good moral character.

In 1841 the Pre-Emption Act threw the western U.S. open to settlement without protection of Indian lands.

Whites attacked Blacks at Clinton, Mississippi to overthrow the Reconstruction government, 1875.

1896: Geronimo, great Apache leader, and his band surrendered after years of heroic efforts to remain a free people. The captives were sent to St. Augustine, Florida as prisoners of war.



September 5

Frank Yerby, Black novelist, was born in 1916.

Raymond Telles, born in 1915, was a former mayor of El Paso, Texas (1957-1961) and Ambassador to Costa Rica from 1961-1967.

1877: On this date the great leader, Crazy Horse, was murdered at Fort Robinson by soldiers after being arrested for being off the reservation without a permit (he had been seeking medical attention for his sick wife). He was 35 years old. He had never been beaten in battle, and had finally surrendered only because of the starvation and suffering of his people.

A constitution was adopted for the town of Stockbridge, Mass., which was improved and rebuilt by Mary Hopkins Goodrich, the mother of every village improvement society in the U.S., 1853.

John W. Cromwell, historian and secretary of the American Negro Academy, was born in 1846.

Amy Marcy Cheney Beach, composer, was born in 1867. Her E-flat major Mass, which took three years to write, was the first work by a woman performed by Boston's Handel and Haydn Society.

September 6

Jane Addams, founder of Hull House in Chicago, was born in 1860. She was an avid civil rights worker who won the Nobel Peace Prize. She died in 1935.

Benito Martínez, an army hero born in Fort Hancock, Texas was cited on this date in 1952 for his conspicuous gallantry and outstanding courage while in Korea.

In 1823 at Moultrie Creek near St. Augustine, Florida Gov. Duval and U.S. Commissioners councilled with 70 Seminoles representing tribal groups and finally conceded the existence of the Seminoles as a nation separate from the Creeks.

In 1920 there were 10,463,131 Blacks in the U.S., 9.4% of the population.

Louisa Ann Swain, 70, fastened a clean apron over her house dress and went to the polls in Laramie, Wyoming, becoming the first woman in the world to vote in a public election, 1870.

In 1972 the Northwest Territories Supreme Court ruled that native people held aboriginal rights to over 400,000 square miles of the western Arctic.

Hiram R. Revels, Black American born in 1822 was the first Black senator elected to the U.S. Congress, in 1870. He replaced Jefferson Davis. Revels died in 1901.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote in her diary, "We were six ladies at dinner this evening. No men. We had a free and cheery time," 1883.

September 7

According to the 1930 U.S. Census the Mexican population of Indiana was 9,642.

1783: To reduce the possibility of trouble with native people, George Washington proposed to the Committee on Indian Affairs that native land should be bought through treaties. The committee wanted to tell Indians that their land now belonged to the U.S.A. and they could be expelled if necessary.

The first undergraduate women spent their second day of classes at Notre Dame University, ending 130 years of male-only education, 1972.

Jacob Lawrence, Black artist, was born in Atlantic City, N.J. in 1917.

In 1878 the Northern Cheyenne who were sent to Indian Territory for their part in the Custer Battle started the trek back home under chiefs Dull Knife and Little Wolf.

September 8

In 1755 Tiyanoga (Hendrick), a Mohawk chief, was killed fighting for the English at the battle near Lake George, New York.

Edward A. Jones, Black American, was a graduate of Amherst College in 1826. He migrated to Sierra Leone and founded West Africa's first college.

Carol Greenwald, Federal Reserve economist, told a business meeting in Virginia that in order to cut absenteeism and increase efficiency, employers should recruit and make more part-time jobs available for capable women, 1972.

There were more lynchings of Chicanos in the Southwest than of Blacks in the Southeast from 1865 to 1920.

In 1756 Col. John Armstrong led a force against Capt. Jaobs, a Delaware chief, at Kittaning, Pennsylvania. After a hard battle the Delaware leader and his entire family were wiped out.

Cherokee National Holiday commemorates the nation's arrival in the Oklahoma territory.

September 9

Religious authorities in Egypt announced that women would be allowed to pray in mosques on Fridays (Moslem Sabbath) but they would have to stand in rows behind the men, 1972.

Mexico declared war on Germany, Italy and Japan in 1942, and soon after this Mexican workers began arriving in the U.S.

In 1737 a walk took place to settle the land boundaries sold by the Delawares in the Treaty of 1686. Thomas Penn advertised for fast walkers, to whom he have a reward. Routes had been blazed, trails cleared, and refreshments were served en route. The treaty had promised land "a day's walk in depth" and through their slickness the whites covered 66½ miles in one day, gaining land and losing honor.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, 1915.

In 1965 famous Six Nations leader Alex Jack General died at age 75. He wore the horns of the Cayuga royaner, Deskaheh (Bear Clan).

September 10

John R. Lynch, Reconstruction congressman from Mississippi, was born a slave in 1847.

Alice Brown Davis, activist for Seminole Indian economic, political and social affairs, was born in 1852.

"Man cannot change his attitude toward woman until woman perceives her deep psychological self as independent and asserted from man." -- Mary Lou Espinoza, La Madre de Aztlan, 1969.

After an unhappy meeting with her father, Elizabeth Cady Stanton wrote to Susan B. Anthony: "I have never felt more keenly the degradation of my sex. To think that all in me of which my father would have felt a proper pride had I been a man, is deeply mortifying to him because I am a woman," 1855.

September 11

Mary Lou Espinoza, a poet whose poems evoke elemental "life from within" that women bear to strengthen their status today, is the author of La Madre de Aztlan, 1969.

In 1711 Tuscaroras, Pimlicos, Cothechneys, with Corees, Mattamuskeets and Matchepungoes attacked villages of Roanoke and farms along the Neuse and Trent Rivers. 112 settlers were killed. The Indians were protesting an invasion of their lands and acts of violence against them.

Mary Elizabeth Lease, lawyer, was born in 1850. She was called the Cyclone of Kansas for her barn-storming techniques in organizing the People's Party and helping the farmers.

A court upheld the right of fugitives at Christiana, Pa. to defend themselves against slave-catchers, 1851.

Madelyn Davidson was elected president of the Greater Vermont Association, the first woman in the U.S. to head a statewide chamber of commerce, 1972.

September 12

In 1972 a group of protesting native people stormed the Indian Education Office in Oklahoma's capitol over the expulsion of two native students from a Pawnee school for wearing their hair long in the traditional way.

Prince Hall established the first Black Masonic lodge in America, 1787.

The Orange Bowl Committee, a prestigious civic body in Miami, voted unanimously to allow females to apply for membership, 1972.

In 1849 there were 200 California families (mostly Mexican) who owned 14 million acres of California. By 1870 they owned only one quarter of the land.

Jesse Owens, Black American born in 1913, is famous for winning several of the track and field events in the Olympics in Berlin in 1936.

September 13

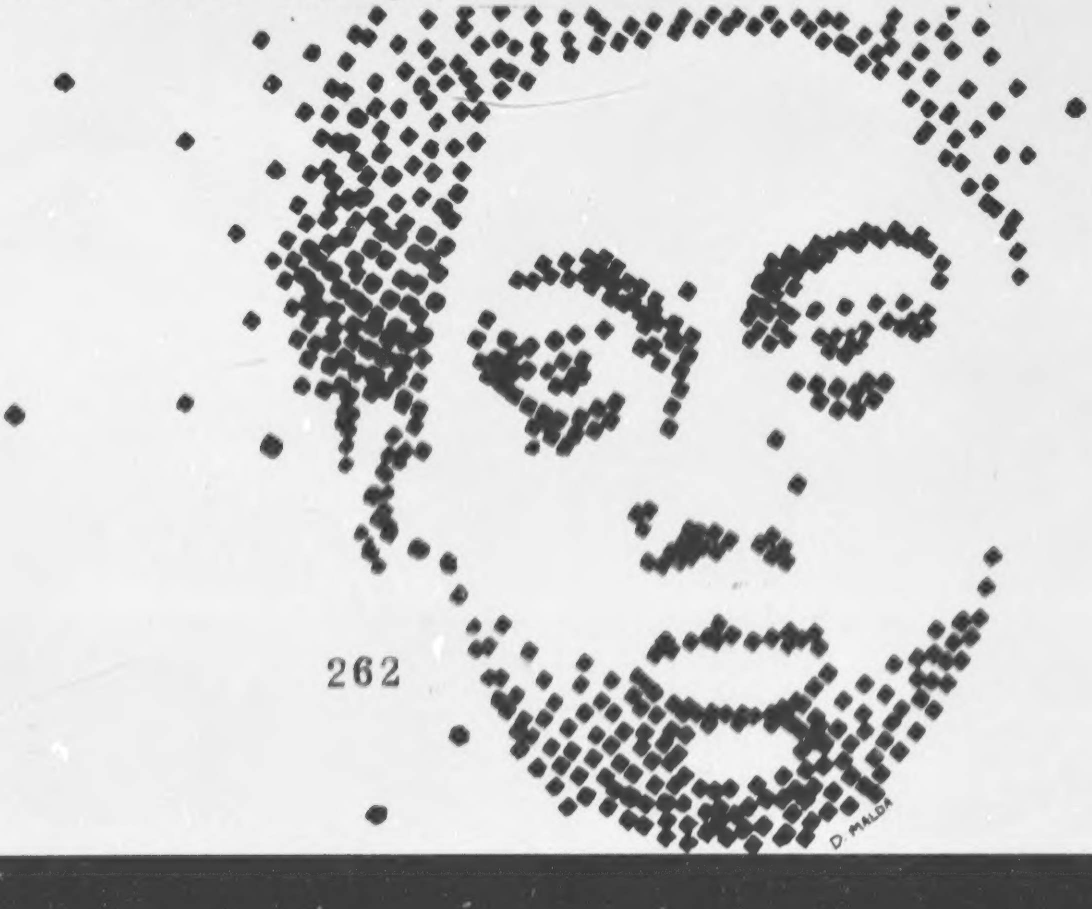
More than 200 women gathered for a speak-out on man-hating in New York, 1972. Said Pat Mainardi, author of The Politics of Housework, "People ask me how a married woman can be a man-hater. And I ask, how can she be anything but."

This is a day of homage to the Children Heroes, in remembrance of the day in 1847 when the French killed an army of children between 15-19 years of age at Chaputec.

1621: Date of a treaty of peace supposedly signed by Obbatinua, a Massachusetts chief, with Miles Standish...although the date of the treaty is eight days before Obbatinua first met Standish. The treaty was supposedly signed at Plymouth.

A study sponsored by the University of Michigan, released on this day in 1972 showed what most women already knew -- that female professional and administrative employees are paid less than their male counterparts.

A conspiracy of Black slaves and white indentured servants to revolt in Gloucester County, Va. was betrayed, 1663.



September 14

James P. Beckwourth, chief scout for Fremont, was born in 1798.

In 1905 Hunkpapa chieftain Ite-O-Magazu (Rain in the Face) died on Standing Rock Reservation.

Alice Stone Blackwell, feminist daughter of Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell, was born in 1857.

Mary Emily Stuart's refusal to register to vote under her married name was argued in the Maryland Court of Appeals in 1972. In October, Ms. Stuart won her case and her own name went back on the voter rolls.

According to estimates for 1966-1967, only 57% of Mexican-Americans received either parochial schooling or CCD instruction in high-density Mexican-American areas of Los Angeles.

Margaret Sanger, pioneer birth control advocate, was born in 1883.

September 15

Old People's Day honors the old people in Japan. There appears to be no specific name for this event.

In 1967 the state legislature in New Mexico was almost one-third Mexican-American. There were no Mexican-American legislators in California and no more than 6% in the legislature of any other Southwest state.

The first 250 female students at Holy Cross College, male bastion for 129 years, spent their second day in classes, 1972.

Jan Matzeliger, Black shoe machinery inventor, was born in 1852.

The Inner Circle, a 50-year-old organization of New York City Hall political writers and newsmen, voted to admit qualified women reporters, 1972.

Moon Festival is a Chinese-American thanksgiving holiday. The festival is held in September when the moon is full in the eighth month and fifteenth day of the Chinese calendar, at the time of the harvest. Food offerings are made to the creator, and exchanged among relatives, friends and business associates. The moon, used by the Chinese to record time, has inspired many legends, the most significant being the mooncake, a sweet delicacy symbolic of the Festival. This pastry is said to have been used with the patriotic call written on a piece of paper imbedded in the cake, summoning all to remove the Tartars from China when the moon was full. The call was answered and the Tartars or Mongolians -- foreign rulers from the North -- were crushed in the fourteenth century.

September 16

El Día de Independencia commemorates the beginning of the War for Mexican Independence. 1810.

1868: Battle of Beecher Island: a combined attack by Lakota, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho men killed five and wounded 18 out of a party of 51 white adventurers, buffalo hunters and Indian fighters led by Major Forsyth. Roman Nose was mortally wounded, however. He had prophesied his own death, for his medicine had been spoiled before the encounter.

Judge Beatrice H. Mulaney was elected the first chairwoman of the Stonehill (Mass.) College Board of Trustees, 1972.

Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla gave the shout (grito) of revolt in the village of Dolores, sparking the revolution which ended 350 years of Spanish rule, 1810.

Charles L. Remond, born free in Salem, Mass. in 1810 was the first Black anti-slavery lecturer.

In 1893 100,000 home-seekers invaded the 6,000,000-acre Cherokee Outlet in Indian Territory (Oklahoma) while title was still held by native people.

September 17

The first Indian Treaty with the U.S. was signed by the Delaware Nation in 1778. The U.S. promised military aid and admission of the Delaware Nation as a state of the U.S. if they would give the U.S. certain rights of access into the Indian Country.

Rosh Hashanah (date varies) or "Head of the Year" is the most sacred period of the Hebrew calendar. It is a time when Jews devote themselves to prayer and self-judgment. On the civil calendar it would be the equivalent of the beginning of the New Year. On the afternoon of the first day of Rosh Hashanah there is a special ceremony called Tashlich, "the casting out of sins."

Rev. Davida Foy Crabtree became a United Church of Christ minister in the first religious service of ordination ever held by a major denomination in which women assumed all the principal roles, in Northfield, Conn., 1972.

In 1924 the Canadian Government proclaimed that the Six Nations Government would no longer be recognized and instituted a municipal-style elected council.

The first school for freedmen was opened at Fortress Monroe, Va., 1861, and became Hampton Institute.

In northern California the discovery of gold in 1849 almost immediately swamped a sparse Mexican population in a flood of Anglo-American settlers. Prior to this time an orderly transition had been in progress.

The 1973 Farmer's Almanac, available today, includes an uncharacteristic two-page article about the new role of women in the world, written after the male editor received a letter from Barbara Collier citing 36 items in the 1972 almanac she found demeaning to women, 1972.

In 1969 six Chippewa from Red Cliff Reservation in Wisconsin were arrested for fishing in Lake Superior.

Citizenship Day was established by the U.S. Congress in 1952 to give public recognition to naturalized American citizens.

September 18

Thomas Neilson put an ad in the South Carolina Gazette (between stag horses and fugitive slaves) refusing to pay any debts of his runaway wife, Hannah, 1762. "She hath absconded from me, without any just cause."

According to statistics from 1960 approximately one third of the Mexican-Americans across the nation earned less than $3,000 per year.

In 1675 the Wampanoah/Nipmuck coalition of Metacomet's followers trapped a provision train in the Connecticut River Valley and killed 68 colonists, "the very flower of the country," as one recorder wrote.

Booker T. Washington made his famous Atlanta Compromise speech in 1895.

Sally Priesand, the first female rabbi in the U.S., preached her first Yom Kippur sermon at Stephen Wise Free Synagogue in New York, 1972.

In 1763 more than 300 Senecas, aiding Pontiac's liberation efforts, struck at the supply train to Detroit and ambushed a wagon train and troop of soldiers on the Portage Road near Niagara Falls, killing 72 officers and men.

The Roman Catholic Church in Lima, Peru denounced plans to legalize prostitution, 1972. It "would turn women into merchandise and would degrade women instead of promoting women's dignity."

September 19

Atlanta University was founded by the American Missionary Society in 1865.

In 1790 the United Indian Nations led by Tecumseh declared war against the United States. Included were Mingos, Miami, Wyandot, Delaware, Potawatomi, Shawnee, Cheppewa and Ottawa Nations.

Marjorie M. Murtagh, naval architect, spent her first day as the first female student at the Maritime College of New York State University in its 98-year history, 1972.

In Texas 46% of all foreign-born Mexicans were employed in agriculture in 1900. In 1910, 49% were so employed.

Ben Reifel, Native American, received an Outstanding American Indian Award in 1956. A U.S. Congressman, he was born on this date in 1906.

September 20

In 1925 the California Federation of Labor convention went on record as recognizing a definite "Mexican Immigration Problem."

Mary Anderson, head of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, scoffed at the notion that women work only to get pin money, 1929. "A woman's so-called pin money is often the family coupling pin, the only means of holding the family together and making ends meet."

The first Black Convention was held in Philadelphia in 1831.

1972: Rarihokwats, editor of AKWESASNE NOTES, was arrested in one of a series of moves to harass the newspaper.

September 21

In 1972 Ranoyes (Richard Oakes), Mohawk from Akwesasne who led the 1969 invasion of Alcatraz, was shot by a YMCA camp caretaker near the Pomo Reserve in California where he lived. He passed into the Spirit World on this date.

General Andrew Jackson appealed to free Blacks to join the army in the war against the British, 1814.

President Nixon announced that he would appoint a 20-member advisory committee to study the economic role of women, 1972.

Chief Joseph, Nez Perce, died in exile in Nespelem, Washington in 1904.

In 1969 Rodolfo "Corky" González was the principal leader and inspiration of the Chicano movement in Denver.

September 22

Clarina Nichols, Kansas feminist, delivered a heated speech at Fort Scott Hospital, telling women that if men didn't give them their rights, they would revolt and "wouldn't marry," 1859.

Out of poverty, poetry; Out of suffering, song. -- Modern Mexican Proverb.

In 1971 the St. Anne de Restigouche School, which served whites although surrounded by Micmac land, was burned after two native youths were shot by a school security guard.

Dr. Ralph Bunche was the first Black American to receive the Nobel Peace Prize, 1950.

At a symposium on Women in the Economy in San Francisco, Liz Carpenter characterized the women who oppose the Movement as "slaves passing a mint julep to the massa when the rest of us are out in the fields picking cotton," 1972.

In 1970 the Puyallup Nation set up another camp along the Puyallup River in defiance of authorities and a court injunction. Later court findings showed them to be correct in regarding the land as their own.

Emancipation Day is the anniversary of the first presentation of the Emancipation Proclamation read by Abraham Lincoln in 1862.

Chen Ning Yang, Chinese-American, received the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1957.

September 23

Mary Church Terrell, leader of the campaign against Jim Crow, was born in 1863.

Victoria Woodhull was born in 1838. She was a feminist and free spirit, and the first female candidate for the U.S. presidency.

In 1969 Washington State's "Sportsmen Council" passed a resolution asking that the governor and state fisheries director withdraw special agreements partially protecting the rights of native fishermen.

Jack F. Kilpatrick, Native American born in 1915, is noted for his published work Friends of Thunder.

City University of New York made the original and unique announcement that its new staff contract would include up to 20 days paid paternity leave for fathers, and up to 18 unpaid months for mothers and fathers, 1972.

With the opening of the Santa Fe Trail by William Bicknell in 1822, Anglos began settling in Santa Fe.

National Women's Political Caucus held its second annual convention in Houston, Texas in 1972.

September 24

Joseph M. Montoyga, born in 1915, was appointed to the U.S. Senate in 1965 and was a former member of the New Mexico House of Representatives. He supported U.S. withdrawal from Viet Nam.

Federal troops at Little Rock, Arkansas protected the desegregation of Central High School in 1957.

In 1824 the General Council of the Cherokee Nation passed a law making it unlawful for white men living in the Nation to have more than one wife, or to make use of her property without her consent.

Suffragette prisoners dragged and beaten for their demonstrations in Birmingham, England, were brutally force fed, 1909. The public was horrified, and two newspaper writers resigned in protest.

In 1828 the U.S. cancelled the Delaware Nation's land rights in Missouri, moving the people yet one more time to Kansas.

September 25

Deborah Gelin, a high-school sophomore from Rockville, Md., began her job as the first female page in the 182-year history of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1972.

The Secretary of the Navy authorized the enlistment of slaves in the Union Navy, 1861.

Goodbye, fair Guanajuato, the state where I was born; I am going to the United States -- far, far from you. -- Migrant Corrido, post-1910.

Vasca Nuñez de Balboa rediscovered the Pacific Ocean in 1513. In the Spanish language "pacifico" means peaceful, quiet, still.

September 26

Yom Kippur (date varies) or the "Day of Atonement" is a day of repentance in the Jewish faith. The adults and children (over 13) fast, close their businesses, and no work is done by the Jewish community. Much of the day is spent in the synagogue.

American Indian Day is set aside to honor native Americans and to try to stimulate a better understanding and closer relationship between present-day citizens and the original Americans.

Bessie Smith, great Black blues singer, died in Clarksdale, Miss., from injuries sustained in a car accident, 1937.

In 1822 San Felipe de Austin, the first permanent Anglo colony in Texas was established by Stephen Austin, son of Moses Austin.

In 1874 MacKenzie's soldiers stormed the camp of Lone Wolf's Kiowas, burning tipis and destroying the people's winter food supplies.

Male readers of the September, 1972 official Army magazine, Soldiers, voted 48% against cheesecake pictures. "After years of seeing nude or semi-nude females in nearly every publication I pick up, I say only, enough is enough!" wrote in one angry G.I.

September 27

In 1830 Choctaws signed the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek, providing the legal means to effect the removal of the Nation from east of the Mississippi.

W.C. Handy published his "Memphis Blues" in 1912.

Aubertine Woodward Moore, translator and music critic, was born in 1841. She helped familiarize Americans with Norwegian poetry and music and other Scandanavian lore, and translated the first American version of the "Niebelungenlied."

The Oregon Donation Land Law was passed in 1850, authorizing each settler to receive 320 acres plus 320 acres for his wife, with no regard for native land ownership.

Texas' homestead law, enacted in 1839, was patterned directly upon the Mexican land system.

1909: "Willie Boy Manhunt" began: a Paiute killed an elderly man and took his daughter as his wife. They headed out across the desert on foot, with a posse in pursuit. A film was later made of this episode.

September 28

David Walker's Appeal, a militant anti-slavery pamphlet, was published in Boston, 1829.

"...the Pachuco cannot adapt himself to a civilization which, for its part, rejects him; he finds no answer to the hostility surrounding him except this angry affirmation of his personality." -- Octavio Paz, Mexican poet.

Frances Willard, founder of the world Women's Christian Temperance Union, was born in 1839.

In 1872 the U.S. Army surprised a band of over 100 Yavapais at Skeleton Cave in Salt River Canyon in Arizona. While their only crime was failure to be on the reservation, 75 Yavapai were killed and the rest captured.

More than 200 women and prospective employers met at a job fair for women in New York City, 1972.

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese explorer, entered San Diego Bay over 400 years ago.

September 29

Aloha Week is celebrated in Hawaii. Each island selects its own week to celebrate. There is much pageantry depicting the islands' royal heritage.

Marie E. Zakrezewska, German-American born in 1829, fought for the acceptance of women in medicine. She died in 1902.

In 1962 the National Farm Workers Association (NFWA) was formed under César Chávez' guidance, and "La Causa," the struggle for Chicano rights began.

Constance Gore-Booth, destined to become an outstanding Irish revolutionary, married Casimir Dunin-Markievicz and omitted the promise to obey, 1900.

In 1642 Rene Goupil, a French missionary who abused the hospitality shown him by the Mohawks by spying on them for the French military, was killed for his treachery.

Donna Ford, 17, got her license as the first and only woman football referee in Kentucky, 1972. "Being right out there on the field throwing flags and things is a lot more fun than being up in the stands just watching."

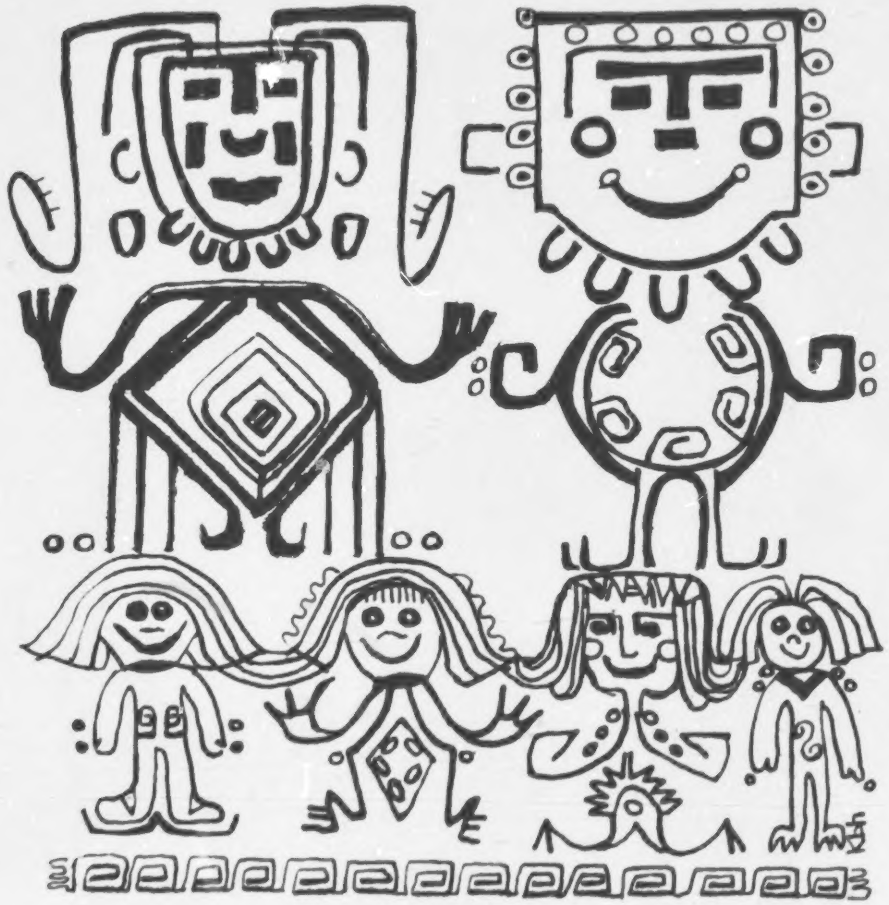
September 30

Lucinda Hinsdale Stone, relentless advocate of education for women was born in 1814. Her desire to go to college was considered 'unfeminine" but she went on to head the "Female Department" of Kalamazoo College, later spearheading the drive to admit female students and faculty to the University of Michigan (both of which she accomplished).

Medals of Honor were won by 13 Black soldiers for heroism in battles around Richmond, Va. in 1864.

1970: Puerto Ricans, recalling their independence, celebrated the revolutionary uprising of 1868 by burning 1400 draft cards and induction notices issued by the colonizers of their land, the U.S.

"Children and fools tell the truth." -- Mexican Proverb.



October 1

Vladimir Horowitz, American Jew born in 1905, is a noted pianist.

Jerry McHenry, fugitive slave, was rescued from slave-catchers in Syracuse, N.Y., in defiance of the Fugitive Slave Law, 1851.

Amalya L. Kearse became the first Black woman to be made a partner of a Wall Street law firm, Hughes, Hubbard and Reed, 1969.

Two outstanding units stationed in the Philippines were the 200th and the 515th Coast Artillery which were comprised of Mexican-Americans from Arizona, Texas and New Mexico.

At the first New Jersey Conference on Women, Gov. William Cahill defended his record and Dr. Margaret Mead criticized the newly appointed state commission members -- "all white, all over 30 years old...which is ridiculous," 1972.

Sukkoth (date varies) is celebrated at the end of the autumn harvest. Sukkoth is a harvest thanksgiving festival which begins five days after Yom Kippur and lasts for eight days.

Protesting the separate-but-equal race for women, six women entrants of the annual New York City marathon refused to start 10 minutes before the men as instructed by the American Athletic Union, 1972. Nina Kuscsik finished 63rd, ahead of more than 200 men.

October 2

After differences with officials of the U.S. Lawn and Tennis Association, women tennis players announced plans to form the Women's International Tennis Federation, 1972.

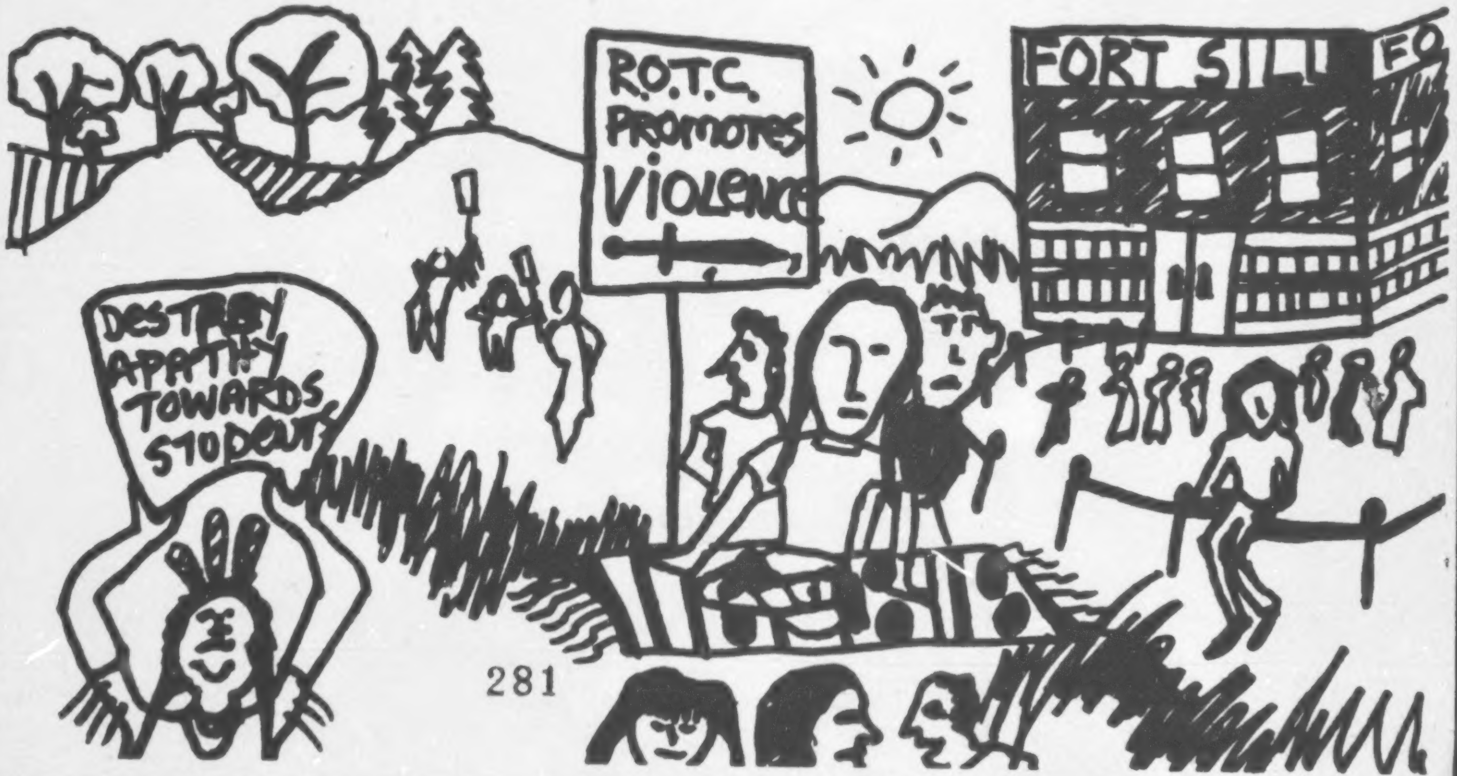
1972: Forty students took over the Fort Sill Indian School and held the administration building for 21 hours to protest the new ROTC program and general insensitivity of the administration in dealing with student problems.

At New Orleans in 1806 the Spaniards introduced a cotton seed from Mexico that produced very large bolls; from there it spread throughout the deep South.

Thurgood Marshall became the first Black justice of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1967.

Catherine B. Cleary, AT&T's first and only woman board member, became the first woman elected to the board of directors of General Motors, 1972.

Engineering technician Janet P. Bonnema filed a sex discrimination suit against the Colorado State Highway Department for refusing her work in the Straight Creek Tunnel because of male superstition barring women from mines and tunnels. 1972.



October 3

1838: Black Hawk, aged 71, passed into the Spirit World on this date. Soon after, his grave was robbed and his bones placed on display in the office of the Governor of Iowa.

T. Thomas Fortune, editor, author and founder of the Afro-American League, was born in Marianna, Fla. in 1856.

Margaret Hardenbrook, international mercantile businesswoman who always used her maiden name baptized her daughter, Maria and kept on with her activities as a prominent merchant and shipowner, 1660.

Mexicans helped slaves run away in Western Texas during the Civil War, making the possession of slaves a very insecure habit.

In 1873 Kintpuash (Captain Jack), Modoc chief who for six months defeated all U.S. Army Forces sent against him and his small band of men, was executed by the U.S. on this date after a brief imprisonment on Alcatraz Island. His body was embalmed and put on display in a carnival for ten cents a look.

October 4

Chung Yang Festival (date varies) is a Chinese-American festival which originated, according to one source, in ancient days when a farmer foretold calamity for another farmer on the ninth day of the ninth moon. To escape such a disaster, the farmer took his family to the top of a high hill on that day. When they returned home the next day they discovered that all their domestic animals had died mysteriously. This story became a legend. Since then, people would follow the farmer's example and go to the highest place they could find on that day. To while away the time they would fashion kites of all kinds to fly on the windy hill. This custom has come down through the years, and through it we witness beautiful and fantastic kites flown by Chinese during this time of the year.

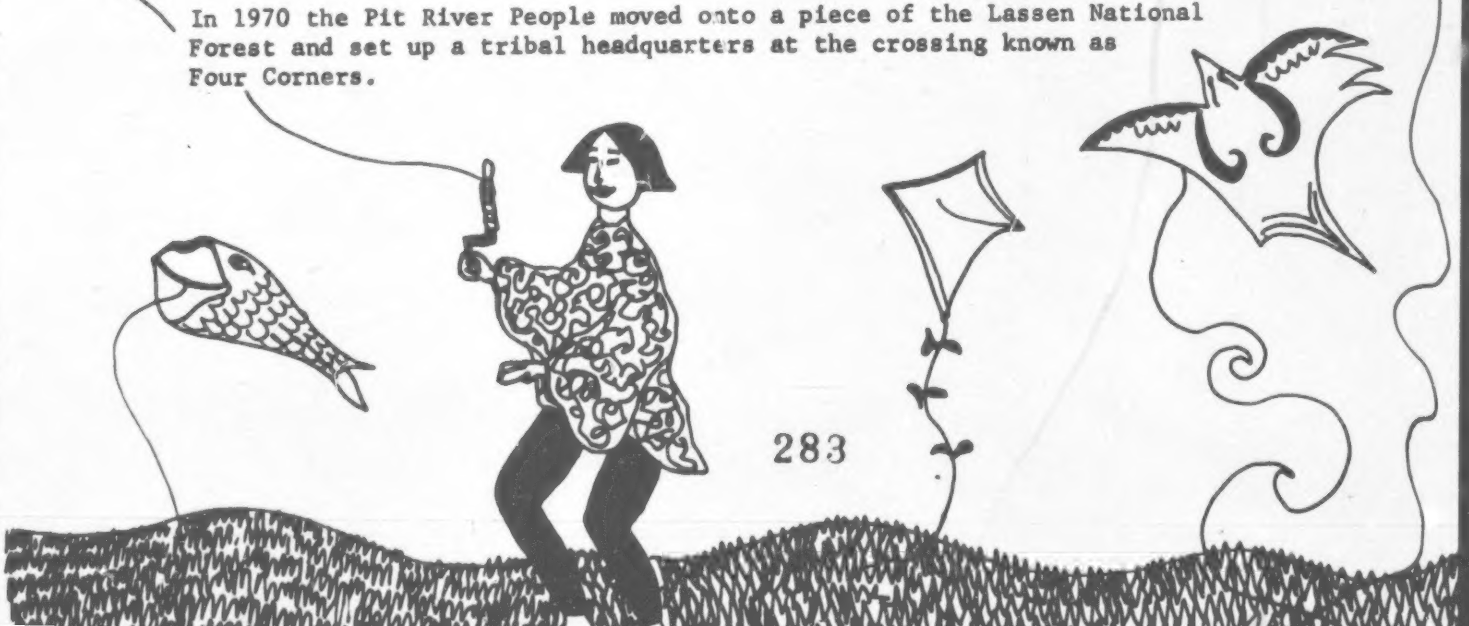
In 1813 Tecumseh had a premonition of his death which was to occur the next day. He addressed his men: "Brother warriors, we are about to enter an engagement from which I shall not return. My body will remain on the field of battle."

George I. Sánchez, born in 1906, an educator from Albuquerque, N.M., is a writer on Chicano educational and social problems.

Woodhull and Claflin's Weekly printed Olivia Freelove Shepard's "The Creed of a Reformer," a demand "for all women -- opportunity to choose their vocations and earn their livelihoods without degradation or ostracism," 1873.

The first Black daily, the New Orleans Tribune began publication while the city was under the control of Union forces, 1864.

In 1970 the Pit River People moved onto a piece of the Lassen National Forest and set up a tribal headquarters at the crossing known as Four Corners.



October 5

Danny Villanueva, born in 1937, a professional football player for the Dallas Cowboys and L.A. Rams, also served on the California Parks and Recreation Commission and was the Manager of KEMEX-TV in 1970.

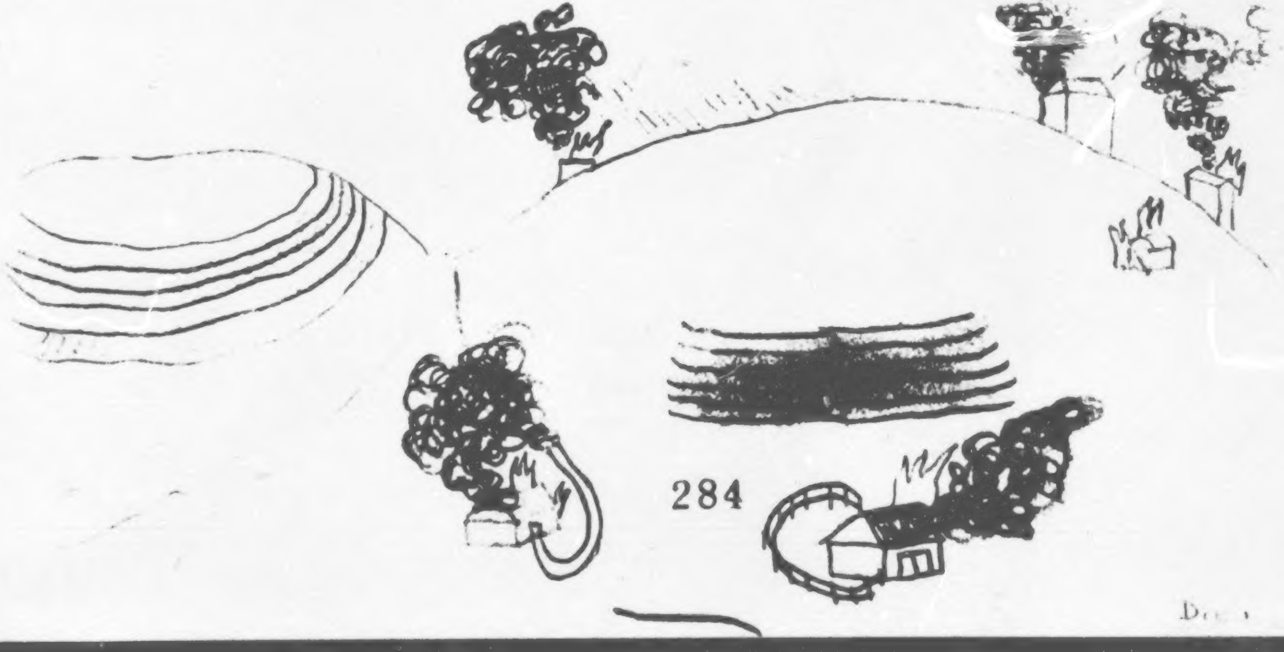
West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said German women didn't participate in politics as much as American women because they feared they might say something stupid -- "as if men had not already said every stupid thing in the world," 1972.

In 1675 Metacomet's followers attacked Springfield, Mass., burning a large part of it.

In 1846 a New England labor convention protested Black slavery.

Carol Wagner won "probable cause" from the N.Y. State Human Rights Division in her sex discrimination suit against the Long Island Rail Road, 1972. Wagner observed: "To prepare their case that I'm too short for the job, they're running around measuring everything around the railroad."

1813: Tecumseh, born about 1768 in the village of Piqua on Ohio's Mad River, and a chieftain of the Shawnee, died on this date in battle. He did not like whites taking land from the Indian and tried to organize all nations from Ohio to Florida for a strong resistance. A premature battle ruined the plan (Tippecanoe). In the War of 1812 he sided with the English. American soldiers skinned his body on the battlefield for trophies.



October 6

The Fisk Jubilee Singers began their first concert tour, winning international prestige, 1871.

Rodolfo Acuña, an academic activist and author of the Chicano history text entitled Occupied America, The Chicano's Struggle Toward Liberation (1972), was among the first to teach Mexican-American history.

October 7

3.8 million Mexican immigrants who had entered the U.S. illegally were expelled by Operation Wetback in the 1950's.

A Royal Proclamation was issued in 1763, assuring that all lands not yet ceded by the Indians would be secured to Indian ownership, and guaranteed that Indian rights would not be disturbed. It was issued after the Battle of Quebec in which New France fell to British rule.

William Still, head of the Philadelphia branch of the Underground Railroad, was born in 1821.

In 1972 delegates to the American Lutheran Church in Minneapolis urged church members across the nation to give sympathetic support and accommodations to the Trail of Broken Treaties caravan.

October 8

Shemini Atzereth (date varies) takes place on the eighth day of Sukkoth, and calls for special services in the synagogue which include prayers for rain and memorial prayers for the dead.

The Colored National Labor Union was organized in 1869 with Isaac Myers as president.

"We revolutionaries are moving onward. The abyss does not hold us back; water is more beautiful in a waterfall." -- Ricardo Flores Magón, 1907.

October 9

In 1774 the Battle of Point Pleasant took place. Chief Cornstalk of the Shawnee led an attack upon an expedition of 1,100 Virginians. Although he took the Virginians by surprise, a failure by Cornstalk in his strategy led to a Shawnee retreat instead of victory.

After completion of the rail lines in the Southwest, economic expansion created enormous demands for labor. The number of Mexican-Americans in Texas increased from 71,000 to 684,000 between the years 1900 and 1930.

Benjamin Banneker, almanac-maker, astronomer and mathematician died in 1806.

Simhath Torah (date varies) is the Jewish Torah Festival when the reading of the sacred book is completed for the year.

October 10

Blind Lemon Jefferson, Black country blues singer, died in Chicago in 1930.

In 1615 Champlain invaded Iroquois territory again to attack an Oneida village near present-day Fenner, Madison County, New York. The Oneidas drove him away.

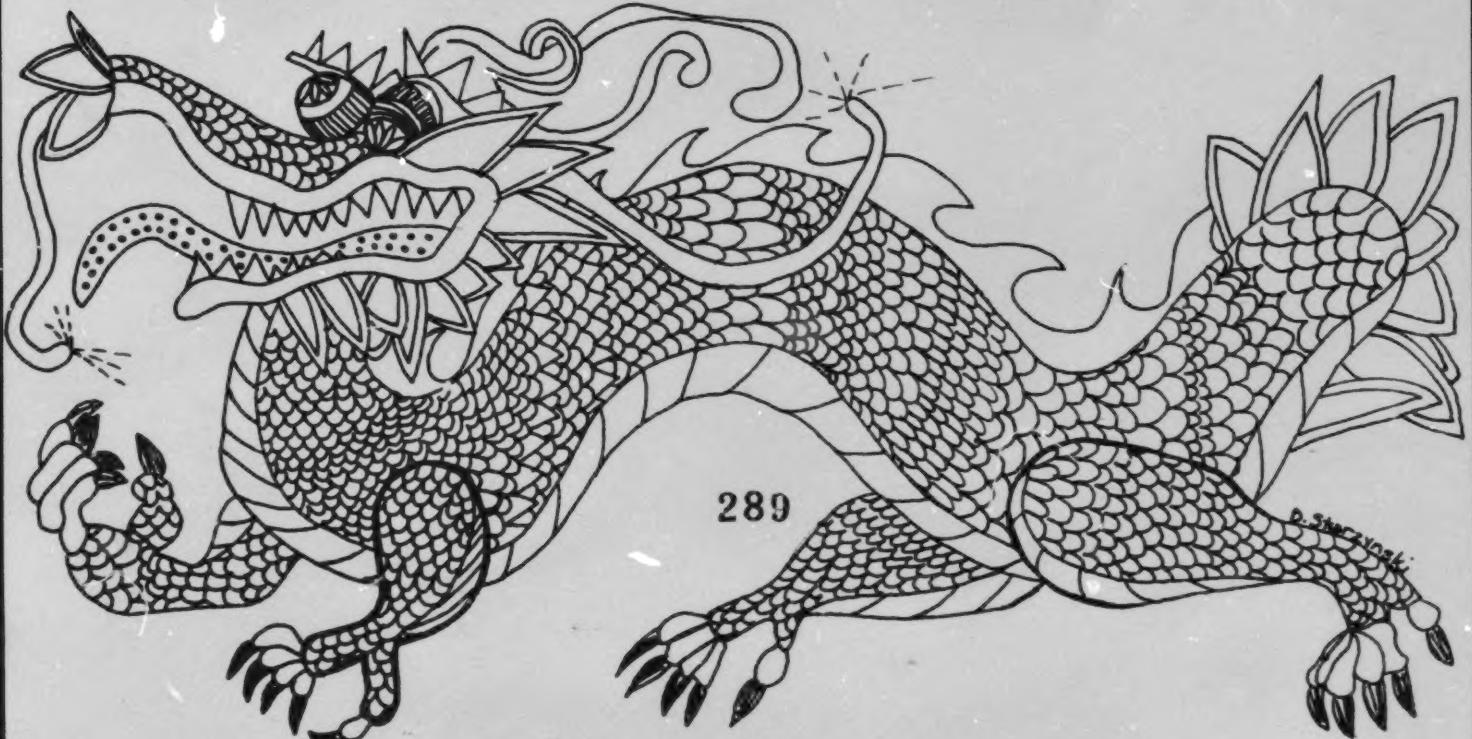
Between 1924 and 1930 an average of 58,000 Mexicans journeyed to the San Joaquin Valley in California each year, mostly to harvest cotton.

Ten Ten Festival is a Chinese celebration which is held on the tenth day of the tenth month when the dragon is again brought out to celebrate the Chinese revolution and the collapse of the Manchu Empire, an event which began with a troop mutiny on October 10, 1911.

In 1680 the Pueblo revolt in New Mexico occurred. Pueblos and Apaches united to drive out the Spanish. Over 400 colonists and 21 missionary priests were slain.

Nathaniel Dett, Black American born in 1882, was a noted pianist and composer. The whole complex of Black music can be unfolded to all students at all levels, through the story of this man. Dett died in 1943.

In 1918 the Native American Church was incorporated in Oklahoma.

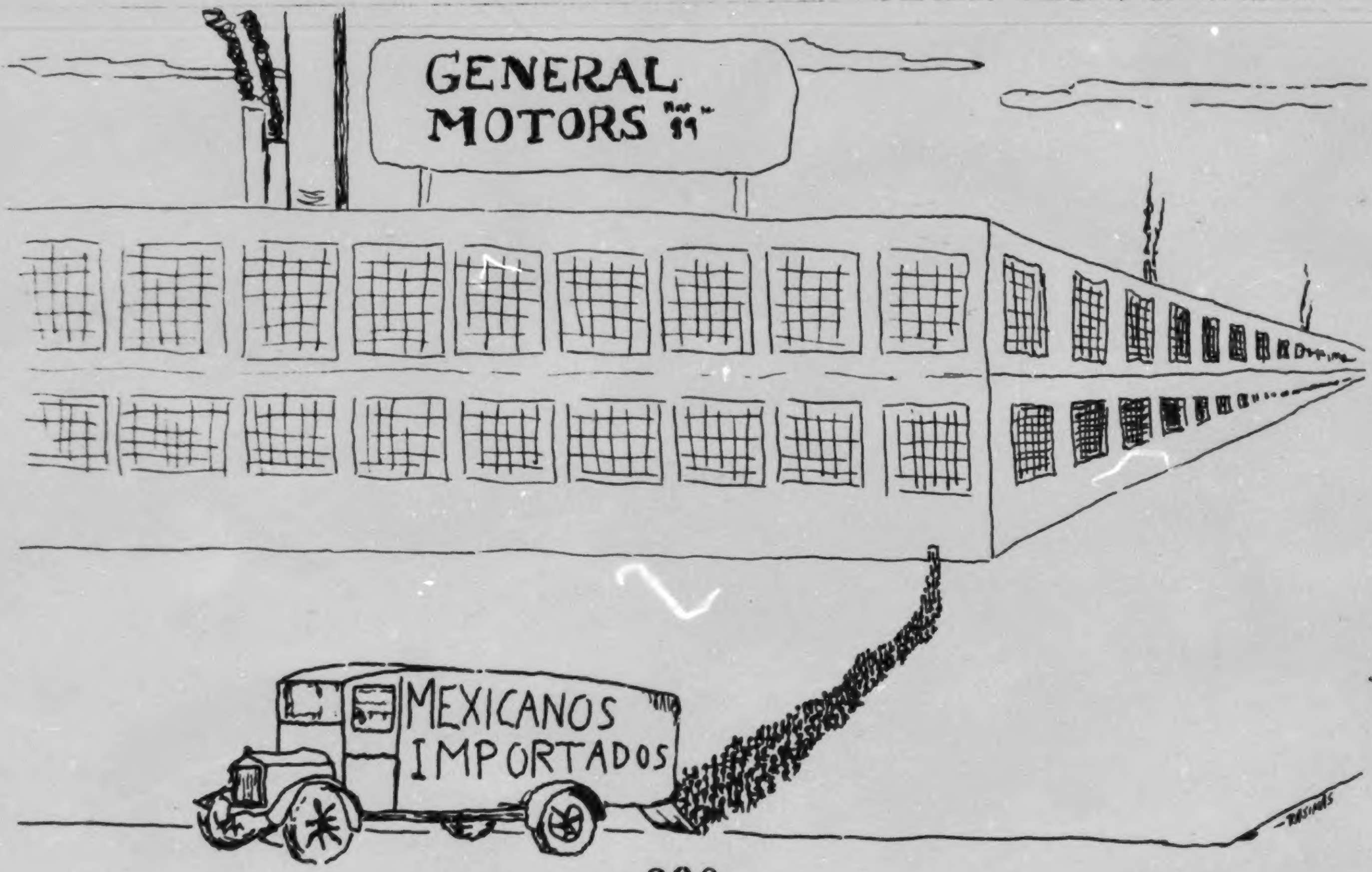


October 11

The Mexican colony in Detroit began in 1918 when several hundred workers were imported for the automobile industry.

Rev. Martin Luther King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962) was the U.S. Representative to the United Nations and the wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.


GENERAL
MOTORS
MEXICANOS
IMPORTADOS
-RASINOS

7

October 12

In 1492 the Native People of North America discovered Christopher Columbus lost on their shores. He thought he was in India.

In 1854 the first Black college, Lincoln University, was founded as Ashmun Institute in Pennsylvania.

Día de La Raza (Columbus Day) commemorates Columbus' rediscovery of American in 1492.

In 1784 U.S. Commissioners began a conference with People of the Longhouse at Fort Stanwix.

October 13

Annie Kenney and Christabel Pankhurst, British suffragettes, were arrested and imprisoned for causing disturbances, 1905.

Horses, goats, cattle, pigs, cats, barnyard fowl, plows, files, hoes and spades were first brought to the Southwest by the Spanish.

In 1965 the Battle of Frank's Landing took place. 19 Indian women and children were brutalized by more than 100 armed agents of the State of Washington at Frank's Landing on the Nisqually River in a vicious, unwarranted attack. Six of the Indians, who were fishing as was their right, were arrested.

Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst and 30 other suffragettes were arrested for trying to rush the House of Commons for the suffrage cause, 1908.

The Continental Congress barred Blacks from the Revolutionary Army, a decision later overturned, 1775.

Mary Dunetz and Roxcy Bolton disrupted a management training seminar for management personnel in Miami to protest the fact that no women were included, 1972.

October 14

Cane, one of the major novels of the Harlem Renaissance, was published by Jean Toomer in 1923.

Geraldine Cook, Oklahoma-born pilot, was named winner of the Harmon Aviatrix Trophy for her humanitarian flights in 1971 over the Amazon Basin. 1972.

1924: Order-in-Council of the Canadian Government pretending to dissolve and outlaw the traditional council of the Iroquois Confederacy, was read to the Council by the Indian Agent, Lt. Col. C.E. Morgan, who then seized the Fire Wampum, often described as the mace of the Confederacy.

In 1877 approximately 12,000 people lived along the Rio Grande at El Paso, and of those all but 80 were Mexican.

October 15

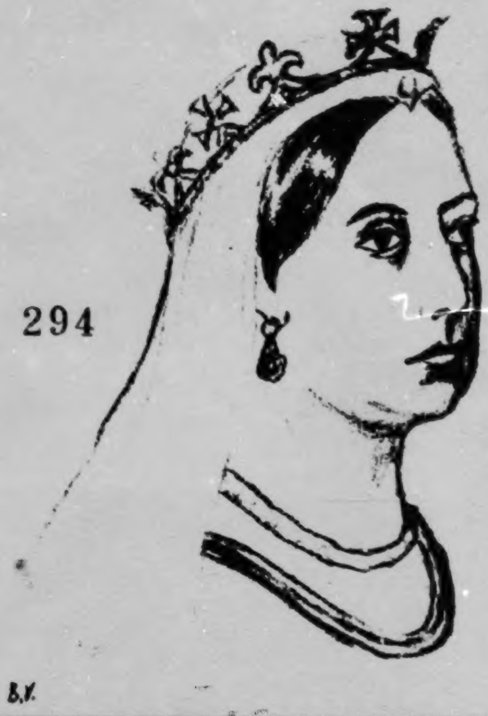
Queen Victoria proposed to Prince Albert in 1839. He accepted. When they married in 1840 she omitted the word "obey" from the vows.

In 1880 Victorio, Ojo Caliente Apache was killed by Mauricio Corredor, a Tarahumara scout, for a 3,000 peso bounty. Victorio had believed that the Apaches were doomed unless they fought back encroachment on their lands as they had been doing since the coming of the Spaniards. 78 other Apaches were killed in the same entrapment, 68 women and children were captured, and only 30 men escaped.

The Supreme Court declared the Civil Rights Act of 1875 unconstitutional except as it affected jury duty and interstate travel. 1883.

The villages north of Santa Fe, settled in 1598, together form the second oldest European settlement on the U.S. mainland.

In 1909 the "Willie Boy Manhunt" ended. Willie Boy, sought for 20 days in a desert chase, was found dead. He took his own life rather than surrender.



October 16

1869: Louis Riel was elected Secretary of the Metis "National Committee" organized to codify "the natural, wise, and just laws of the Prairie."

In 1966 Echo Amphitheater takeover by La Alianza members took place, which reestablished the Pueblo de San Joaquin de Rio Chamna.

According to a study by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1972, girls do better than boys in elementary school.

In 1891 Winnemucca, a Paiute born in Nevada around 1844 died in Monida, Montana. She had been an interpreter, school teacher and author, and was able to secure lands for an Indian school which she established near Lovelock, Nevada. She was also known as Sarah Hopkins.

John Brown's bank, including five Blacks, attacked Harpers Ferry in 1859.

Miami feminists invaded the office of University of Miami President Dr. Henry King Stanford and demanded upgrading of the status of women on campus, 1972.

October 17

"Long live the farm strike! Long live our historic cause! Our people crowned with glory will achieve the victory!" -- Corrido of the Delano strike, 1965.

In 1759 Roger's Rangers destroyed the Abenaki Village at St. Francis. Many of the native people were slaughtered as they huddled behind the priest near the alter of the church to which they had been converted.

Black Poetry Day marks the birthday of Jupiter Hammon in 1711, the first Black American to publish his own verse.

In 1790 Miami leader Little Turtle defeated U.S. Major Fontaine in a battle.

Loretta Lynn became the first female to win the Country Music Entertainer of the Year award, 1972.

Samuel Ringgold Ward, clergyman, author and abolitionist was born a slave in Maryland in 1817.

In 1973 Pedro Bissonette, Oglala civil rights leader and Wounded Knee Occupation leader was slain by BIA police at Pine Ridge Reservation.

October 18

Paul Robeson, Black American, was awarded the Spingarn Medal for distinguised achievement in theatre and concert stage, 1945.

The first issue of The Suffragette, outlining the new militant policy of British feminists, was published in 1911.

In 1646 Isaac Jogues, a missionary who doubled as a military spy for the French, achieved his desire for martyrdom when he was killed by the Mohawks.

In 1557 Bartolomé de Medina, a miner at Pachuca, Mexico invented the "patio" process for separating silver from ore, revolutionizing mining.

Arriving in America, Emmeline Pankhurst was detained on Ellis Island as an undesirable, 1913. The U.S. press called her a "brave little old lady."

The Alaska Federation of Natives held its first statewide meeting in 1966.

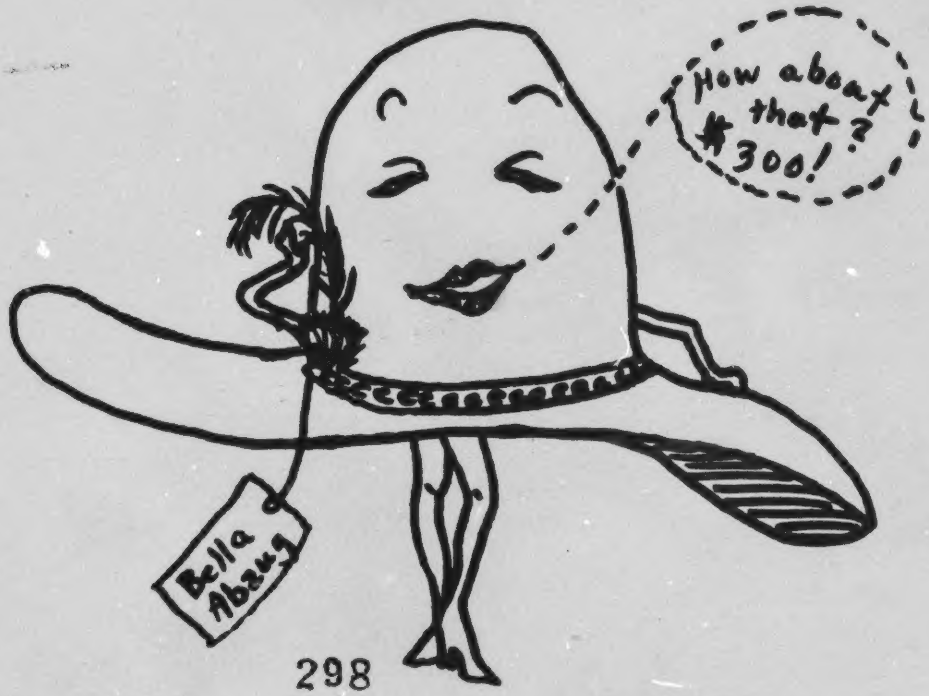
October 19

Working at an inn at Montauk, N.Y., Robin Parmelee confused staff members and guests about what to call her in her new job -- bell-lady? bell-girl? bell-hoppess? 1972.

The first annual meeting of the National Equal Rights League was held in Cleveland, Ohio, 1865.

The Mexican-American population of 9.6 million in 1970 equalled the entire U.S. population in 1820.

Bella Abzug's hat went for $300 and more than $3,000 was raised at a Manhattan Women's Political Caucus fund-raising event, 1972.



October 20

John Woolman, Quaker and pioneer abolitionist, was born in New Jersey in 1720.

In 1971 the National Spanish-Speaking Management Assn. (NSSMA) was founded by OEO. It is to provide managerial technical assistance and proposed bilingual job training for Mexican-Americans.

Emmeline Pankhurst was admitted to the U.S. by order of President Wilson, 1913.

October 21

1680: Spanish survivors of the Pueblo Revolt abandoned Santa Fe and left New Mexico to the native people.

Journalists Edith Evans Asbury, Marcia Chambers, Jean Crafton and Maureen O'Neill became the first female members of New York's Inner Circle of City Hall reporters in 1972.

In 1945 Alejandro R. Ruiz, from Loving, N.M. won an award for his heroic conduct in face of overwhelming odds on Okinawa.

1867: Treaty of Medicine Lodge: beginning of the confinement to reservations in the Plains for the Comanche, Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, Cheyenne and Arapaho Nations.

John H. Conyers was the first Black admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy, 1872.

In 1869 the National Committee of Metis ordered William McDougall, appointed by Ottawa to be Lt. Governor of their newly-proclaimed territory, not to enter their land without permission.

The United Nations Secretariat reported a lower percentage of women working in professional posts this year, despite orders from the General Assembly to do more for women, 1972.

October 22

The Women's Economical Garden Homestead League, with all land to be owned by women and woman suffrage to be realized "by the utter political disqualification of the sterner sex," was established at Woburn, Mass. in 1873.

1784: Treaty of Fort Stanwix: the U.S. confirmed to the Six Nations Confederacy all the lands they inhabited west of the 1768 Treaty Line.

Sidney Bechet, Black pioneer jazz musician, died in Paris in 1959.

In 1844 Louis Riel, who was to become a great Metis leader, was born.

'Huelga' originally meant a time of rest, away from work. It became the cry of the campesinos' strike and a call for social action.

In 1973 forty-nine young native people were arrested in Flagstaff, Arizona on a variety of misdemeanor charges as they danced around a campfire in a city park, giving rise to a new legend about how the '49er got its name.

October 23

The NAACP presented Appeal to the World, a petition against racial injustice in the U.S., to the United Nations in 1947.

Women demonstrated in front of Nixon's campaign headquarters in New York, protesting his insensitivity toward women's rights, until the police arrived and four feminists, including Ti-Grace Atkinson, were arrested, 1972.

In 1947 the Mexican Ambassador, Monteros, asked Americans to make "a sincere, determined effort to do away with the racial prejudices" demonstrated against the Mexican-Americans.

October 24

United Nations Day observes the anniversary of the founding of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945.

Two Black regiments were approved by the New York State legislature to fight in the War of 1812.

Belva Ann Lockwood, the first woman admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the U.S., was born in 1879.

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to decide the Susan Struck case: Does the U.S. Air Force discriminate against female officers by discharging them when they become pregnant? 1972.

October 25

1784: The Haldimand Proclamation deeded the Grand River Valley, Ontario, to the Six Nations Iroquois to replace lands lost because of their assistance to Britain in the Revolutionary War. It was to be six miles wide on either side of the river from the mouth to the source. This was later reduced by the infamous Simcoe Grant. Today, only about 39,000 acres remain at "Grand River Country" and Canada claims that as being under its control.

Rosemary Nelson, first woman officer assigned to a seagoing billet, prepared to sail of the U.S.S. Sanctuary as the ship's disbursing officer, 1972.

The Cart War of 1857 was started by Mexican ox-cart freighters who were rebelling against Anglo efforts to force them out of business.

The Michigan Black Community held its first state convention in Detroit in 1843.

Named director of HEW's National Center of Family Planning Services, Marjorie A. Costa became the first Black woman to head a major federal health program, 1972.

October 26

The San Francisco Bay was rediscovered by the Portolá expedition in 1769.

Susan Lynn Roley and Joanne Pierce, the first female special agents for the FBI successfully completed the 14-week training course along with 45 men, 1972.

In 1965 Patricia R. Harris became the first Black woman appointed to an ambassador's post, in Luxembourg.

October 27

Banks discriminate against women and minorities, according to Shortchanged, a report released this week in 1972 by the Council on Economic Priorities. Although less than 70% of all bank jobs are clerical, women employes hold nearly 90% of them and only 10% of bank officer jobs.

In 1877 Lakotas from the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies began their exodus to the Missouri River. Some 75 miles east of the agency Crazy Horse's people turned out of line and some 2,000 Lakota swung to the north and raced for the Canadian border. The cavalry were too few to stop them.

The U.S. Air Force appointed its first Black general, Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., 1954.

Spain, fearing that Russia would expand to the south, thus laying claim to the Pacific Northwest, was forced to colonize California.

In 1970 U.S. Marshals and Shasta County Sheriff's deputies arrested 23 Pit River people and their supporters after a wild mace-spraying, club-swinging confrontation known today as the Battle of Four Corners.

October 28

The Statue of Liberty was given to the people of the United States by the children of France. It was dedicated in 1886.

In the case of Hernández vs. Texas in 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Spanish-speaking people may not be systematically excluded from jury duty.

Mary Katharine Layne Curran Brandagee, dedicated California botanist who organized a Botanical Club in San Francisco and shunned housework to collect over 75,000 plant specimens for a herbarium was born in 1844.

Birthdate of Levi Coffin, who helped more than 300 slaves escape to freedom on the Underground Railroad, 1798.

Two British suffragettes chained themselves to the wrought-iron grill in the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons, and when police could not unlock the padlocks they chopped the grill to pieces, 1908. It was never replaced and the galleries were closed.

Jonas E. Salk, Jewish American born in 1914, developed the first effective vaccine for polio in 1954. He is currently in charge of the Salk Institute in San Diego, California.

October 29

In 1862 Charlotte Forten, Black teacher from the North, joined the school opened for freedmen on St. Helena Island, South Carolina.

In 1813 Littlefutchi, an Upper Creek town located at the head of Canoe Creek in St. Clair County, Alabama, was burned by Colonel Dyer.

The most famous mine in the West, the Santa Rita silver and copper mine in Western New Mexico, was discovered by Col. José Carrasco in 1800.

National Organization for Women (NOW) announced its formal incorporation in Washington, D.C., "to gain true equality for all women...fully equal partnership of the sexes," 1966.

October 30

1937: Delawares, who had been promised in the first U.S. treaty ever signed that they could become the 14th state, were finally recognized in Oklahoma (by the U.S.) as an Indian tribe.

"I am the cry of the poor who work in the fields, who water the earth with our sweat." -- Corrido for the Strike of the Roses by Epifiano Camacho, 1965.

Mrs. Oliver Spry sued a man in Maryland who refused to pay her for curing his wife of "some distempres" because he didn't want to admit a woman could be a doctor, 1661. She eventually received 600 pounds of tobacco as payment.

Separate Black units in the armed forces were abolished by the Department of Defense in 1954.

Nat Turner, Black American born in 1800, was a noted abolitionist and protestor. Turner died in 1831.

October 31

The San Sabá Massacre in 1758 ended Spain's mission work among the Apaches of Texas.

About 3,000 Sioux surrendered to General Terry after being surrounded in the Tongue River valley, 1876.

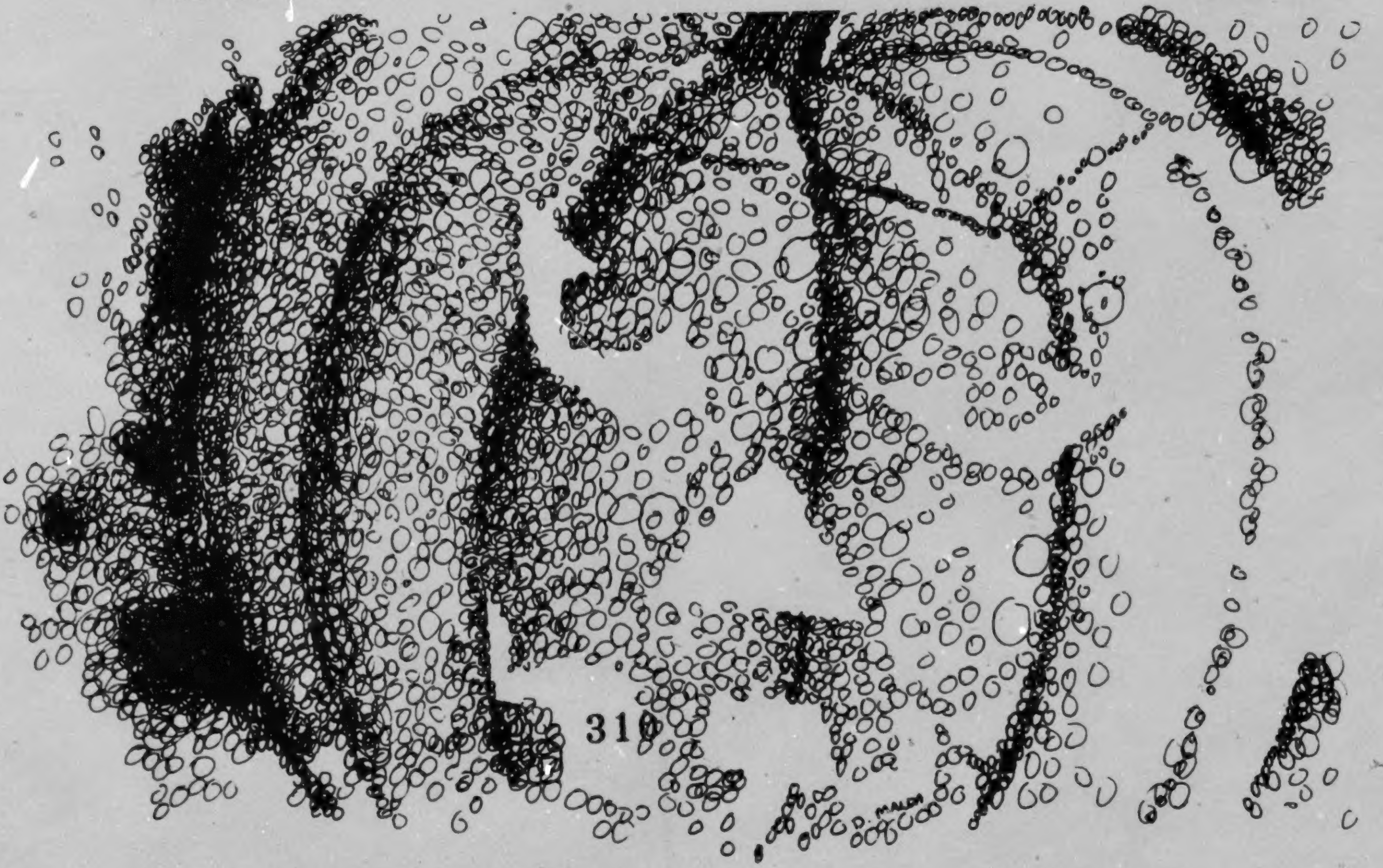
UNICEF Day, originated by the United Nations, is a day set aside for soliciting contributions to the United Nations Childrens Fund.

Juliette Gordon Low, founder of the Girl Scouts of America, was born in 1860.

Wilt Chamberlain began the first of seven successive years as National Basketball Association Scoring Champion, 1959.

1972: An immigration hearing was held with a later ruling that Rarihokwats, editor of Akwesasne Notes, could legally continue to work on the paper as a volunteer, He had been jailed a month earlier.

Halloween.



November 1

Mexican Children's Memorial Day.

Jeanne Martin Cisse of Guinea became the first female president of the United Nations Security Council, 1972.

Black American Charles Gilpin opened in Emperor Jones at Provincetown Playhouse, New York, 1920.

Men of the Derby District Referee Society (England) announced that they couldn't tolerate the "startling" language of women's soccer games and planned on training women to referee their own matches, 1972.

November 2

In 1869 Louis Riel and Metis horsemen took possession of Fort Ganzy. At the same time, William McDougall and a party challenging Metis authority crossed into Canada from the U.S. but were turned back by Metis patrols.

The Ninety-Nines, a flying organization formed by Amelia Earhart and Ruth Nichols, held its first planning meeting at Curtiss Airport, Valley Stream, N.Y., 1929.

In 1940 there were 12,865,518 Blacks in the U.S., 9.8% of the population.

El Día Memorial, Mexican Memorial Day.

1972: The Trail of Broken Treaties Caravan, with Indians of all nations, arrived in Washington, D.C. to present a list of demands to the U.S. Government. A confrontation with police later in the day led to the occupation of the BIA headquarters.

Sgt. Margaret Powers handled a stick-up, a drug addict, a robber, an argument and an injured kitten on her first day as the first female commander assigned to a patrol car with the New York Police Department in 1972.

November 3

Two cavalry units, the 9th and the 10th, composed of Black veterans of the Civil War, were organized in 1866.

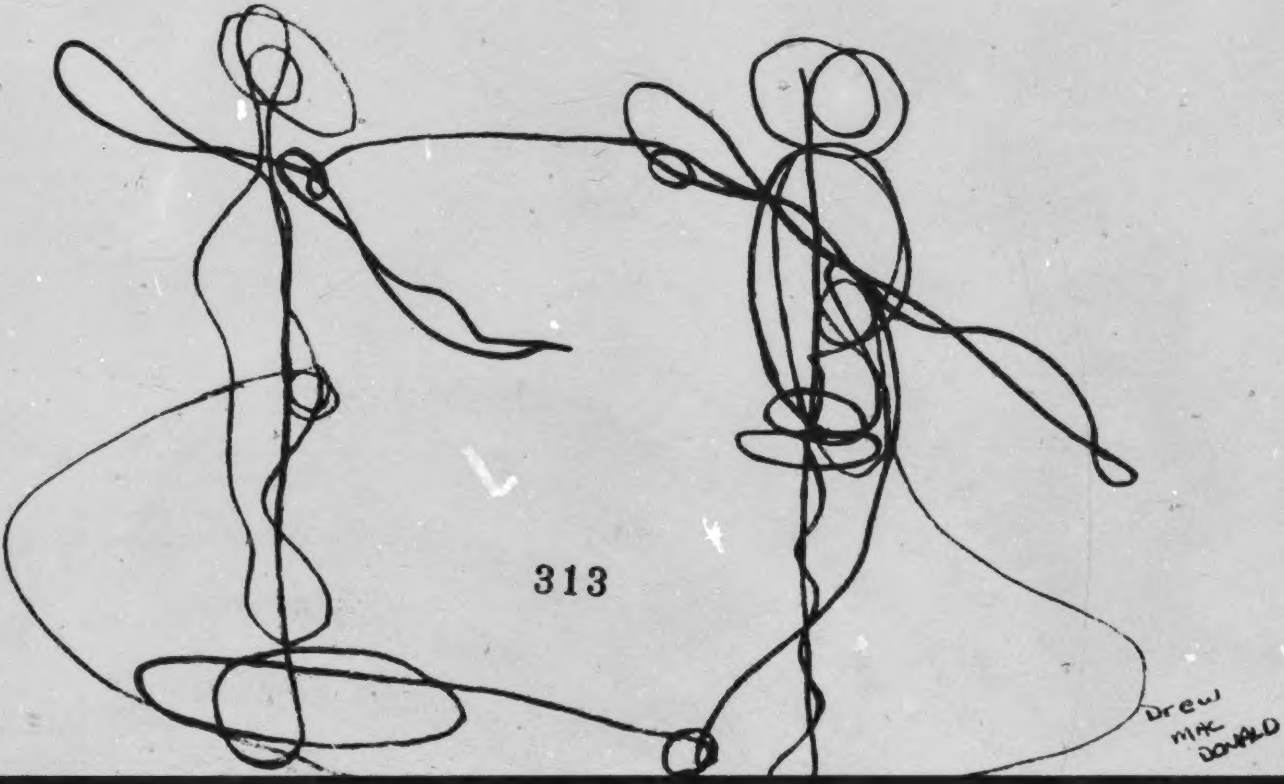
In 1883 the U.S. Supreme Court decided that an Indian is by birth an "alien" and a dependent of the government.

Jose Molina danced "The Seguirillas" at Carnegie Hall in November, 1970, and also performed the "duende," a kind of diabolically inspired passion. -- New York Times review.

In 1970 Indians took over an abandoned Strategic Air Command communications base outside Davis, California. Their occupation was successful, and the D-Q University for Indians and Chicanos now has a home base.

2,000 women attended the 50th anniversary meeting of the International Conference of Midwives in Washington, 1972. (A male doctor once observed "Birth is too important to be left of obstetricians.")

In 1972 the U.S. obtained a court order to remove native people occupying the BIA building in Washington, D.C.



November 4

Sarah Hall Boardman, who spent half her life as an American Baptist missionary in Asia and translated Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress into Burmese was born in 1803.

Rudolph Fisher's Conjure-Man Dies was the first Black detective novel published, 1932.

Carlos M. Teran, born in 1915, was appointed judge of Los Angeles superior court in 1959. He has served as an Air Force Reserve officer as well.

In 1891 the freedom-fighters of the United Tribes of the Ohio Country (Shawnees, Delawares, Miamis, Wyandots, Kickapoos, etc.) annihilated a good part of the 3,000-man invading army of General St. Clair.

November 5

Shirley Chisholm was the first Black woman to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives, 1968. She was also the first woman to actively campaign for the Presidency, 1972.

1775: Kamias near San Diego, California revolted and anti-Spanish feeling apread.

Negro History Week was initiated by Carter G. Woodson, 1926.

Hannah Jane Patterson, head of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Party, was born in 1879. She won the Distinguished Service Medal for her services during World War I, and was the first female director of a bank in West Newton, Pa.

In 1880 Mayor Esteban Ochoa presented the silver spike during the dedication ceremonies celebrating the arrival of the railroad in Tucson, Arizona.

In 1862 a military court handed down sentences to the Santee Sioux suspected of participating in the Minnesota uprising. 303 were sentenced to death by hanging. President Abraham Lincoln commuted most of the death sentences, yet chose 38 to die by hanging at Mankato, Minnesota.

A writer for the St. Louis Mirror reported, "There is nothing wrong with Miss (Emma) Goldman's gospel that I can see, except this: she is about eight thousand years ahead of her age," 1908.

November 6

The Chamizal Border Treaty in 1964 gave portions of El Paso, Texas back to Mexico.

New York's Union Club voted to allow women to dine at the club without their husbands, 1972.

In 1868 Red Cloud, an Oglala of the Lakota Nation signed a peace treaty at Fort Laramie, Whyoming, one condition of which was that the Army was to abandon the forts on the Bozeman Trail, successfully ending for the time being their was against the invading Wasichu.

The first Black mayors were elected in Detroit (Coleman Young), and Raleigh (Clarence Lightner), 1973.

November 7

Marie Curie, Polish-French co-discoverer of radium, was the first person to win the Nobel Prize twice (in Physics and Chemistry). She was born on this day in 1867 and died in 1934.

Segregation in public recreational facilities was banned by the Supreme Court in 1955.

In 1811 American troops invaded Tippecanoe, a Shawnee encampment of Tecumseh, and center of the United Indian Nations. They were led by General Harrison, later to become a president of the United States. About 40 Indians were killed, and Harrison lost 61 men and had 127 more wounded. Tecumseh was away at the time.

The U.S. Navy announced that it was looking for eight woman volunteers to become pilots for transports, search planes and helicopters, 1972.

Between 1900 and 1950 Mexican labor constituted 60% of the labor working the mines in the Southwest.

November 8

1972: Trail of Broken Treaties people left Washington after holding the BIA building for a week.

A sailing expedition headed by Diego Bezerra de Mendoza rediscovered lower California in 1533.

The French government announced that it would present a bill to parliament providing that women and men receive equal pay for the same work, 1972.

Leroy Johnson was the first Black to be elected to the Georgia legislature since Reconstruction, 1962.

November 9

Benjamin Banneker, astronomer, born free in Maryland in 1731, was appointed by President George Washington to survey and plan the city of Washington, D.C.

Aztec history began in 1168 when migratory tribes entered the valley of Anáhuac.

Janet P. Bonnema walked through the Eisenhower Memorial Tunnel in Colorado, ending her two-year struggle to become the first woman engineering aide, 1972. Sixty superstitious men walked off the job but returned later when they realized the tunnel did not collapse because of Janet.

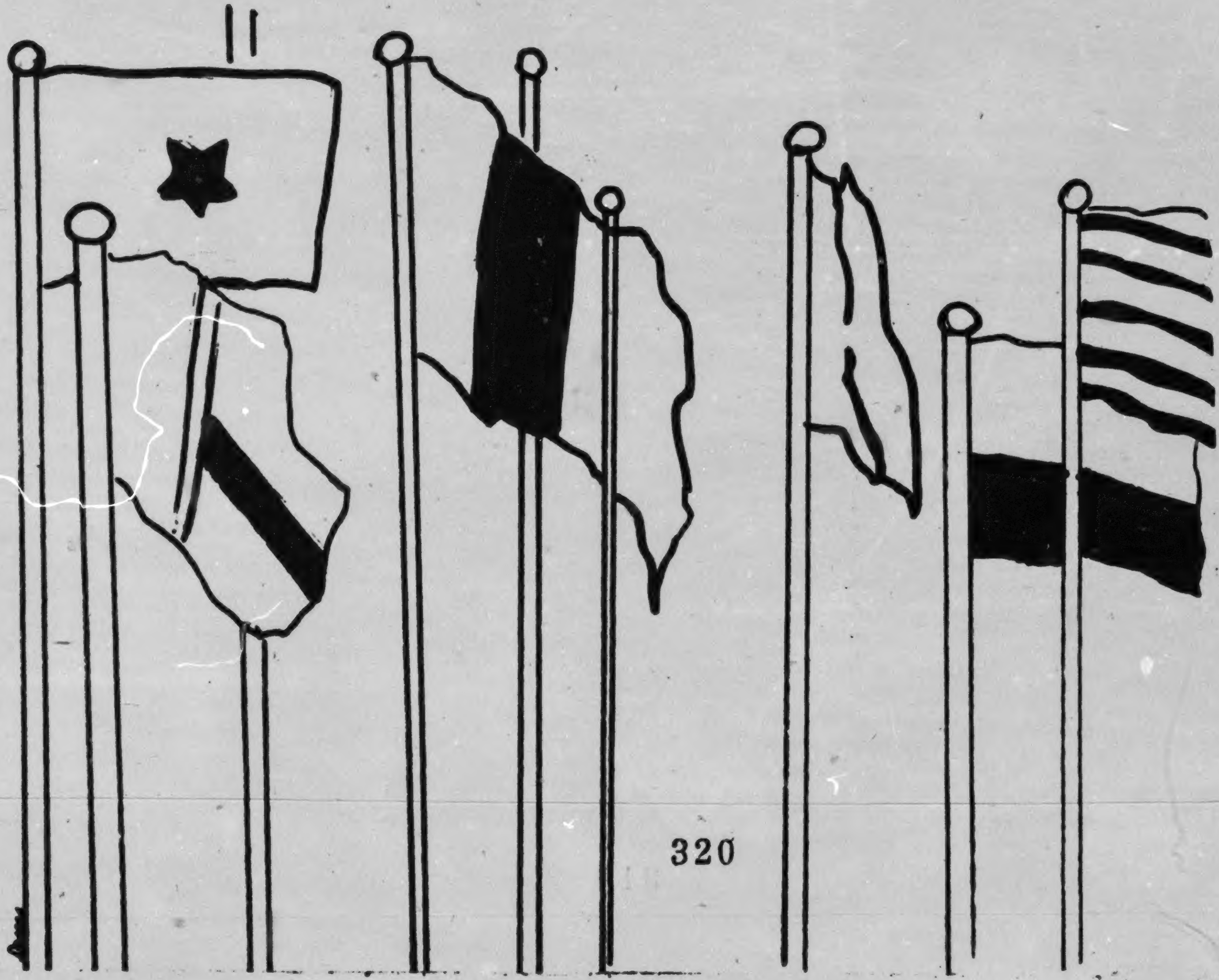
November 10

The first university to be created in North America was the University of Mexico which was founded in 1551.

In a magazine article entitled "What shall we do with our old Maids?" Frances Power Cobbe wrote, "When we have made it less women's interest to marry, we shall indeed have less and fewer interested marriages... but more loving ones, founded on free choice and affection," 1862.

Granville T. Woods, Black inventor, received a patent on an electric railway system which replaced less efficient overhead wires, 1891.

United Nations Human Rights Day observes the inherent rights and dignity of the individual.



November 11

In 1778 Joseph Brant, Mohawk, infuriated by an attack which wiped out two Indian villages, led a raid against the town of Cherry Valley, New York.

Abigail Smith Adams, born in 1744, wrote long, perceptive letters to her husband, President John Adams, urging women's rights.

World War I ended in 1918. 200,000 Black Americans in France included 194 decorated with either the Medal of Honor or the Croix de Guerre.

Elías Zarate, a Mexican, was lynched following a fist fight with an Anglo in Weslaco, Texas in 1922.

The Radcliffe Club of New York held a symposium, "The Seven Ages of Women," 1972. Said Radcliffe President Matina Horner, "Even if the legal and educational barriers to liberation are falling, psychological ones remain."

November 12

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, author of the Seneca Falls Declaration and the Women's Bible, was born in 1815.

The Mexicans left in the U.S. after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo were known for many years as "our brothers who were sold."

Twenty slaves petitioned the New Hampshire legislature to abolish slavery, 1779.

1785: The Treaty of Galphinton: A small group of Creeks signed a treaty which the State of Georgia used as its claim to lands south of the Altahama River. Other Creeks repudiated the deal.

Gwendolyn Brooks was the first Black woman to receive the Pulitzer Prize, 1950.

November 13

America's Black Renaissance in art is said to have begun in 1922 with the publication of Claude McKay's poems, "Harlem Shadows."

Betsy Ann Plank was elected the first woman chairman of the Public Relations Society of America, 1972.

Two of the 50 signers of the Texas Declaration of Independence were native Mexicans; another native of Mexico became the first vice-president of Texas.

The Hoboken (N.J.) Teachers Association filed a charge of sex discrimination against the city board of education for replacing three female vice principals with three males, 1972.

November 14

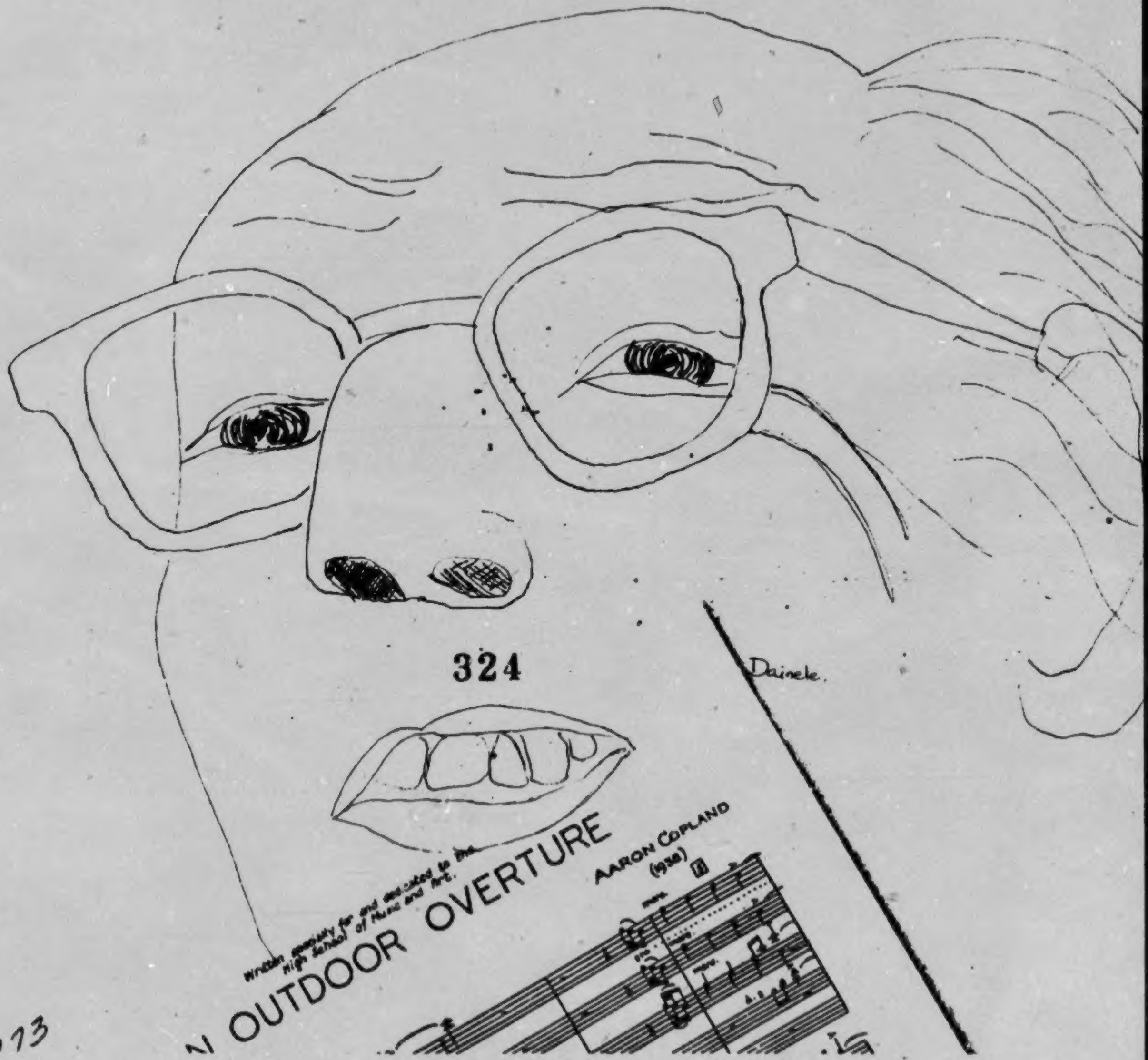
Aaron Copland, Jewish American composer, was born in 1900.

Bitter Root Valley, Montana was opened to white settlement in 1871. Flathead people living there were removed except for those willing to become U.S. citizens.

Sitting in for a day for a male judge, Judge Rhea Grossman became the first woman to serve on the Florida Supreme Court, 1972.

Rapid expansion of the sugar beet industry in the U.S. brought the first extensive importation of Mexican workers into Minnesota.

Booker T. Washington died on this day in 1915.


Dainele.
Written especially for and dedicated to the High School of Music and Art.
N OUTDOOR OVERTURE
AARON COPLAND
(1938)

November 15

The Mexican American Political Association was founded in California in 1958.

Bill Russell, all-American basketball star, became the first Black coach of a professional sports team, the Boston Celtics, 1966.

Protesting the rising cost of food and Pillsbury's 11% price increase, two women successfully invaded the New York Society of Security Analysts for the first time and showered a dozen men, including C. Grayson Kirk, with flour, 1972.

In 1598 Juan de Onate, Spanish governor and colonizer of New Mexico took temporary possession of Hopi pueblos.

Tecumseh, Shawnee leader, crossed the Detroit River into British territory in 1810 to address a council of Potawatomis, Ottawas, Sauk, Fox and Winnebagos gathered at Fort Malden.

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) was founded in 1944.

D. Szprynski

November 16

1885: Louis Riel, Metis leader, was hanged for his attempt to set up a separate state for Indians and French-speaking Metis in what are now Canada's prairie provinces.

The Independence of Mexico was declared at Chilpancingo, 1813.

Gale Russo and Diane Devennie became the first female plumbers registered in Philadelphia, 1972. Both women said they were feminists, but didn't march in demonstrations. Said Russo, "But we can get pretty militant about plumbing."

W.C. Handy, Black American, was born in Florence, Alabama in 1873. He was considered the Father of the Blues. Handy died in 1958.

The land that was to have been a refuge for displaced Indians as Indian Territory forever was proclaimed the State of Oklahoma in 1907.

Close to one half of Mexican-American children who enter elementary school do not graduate from high school. 1970.

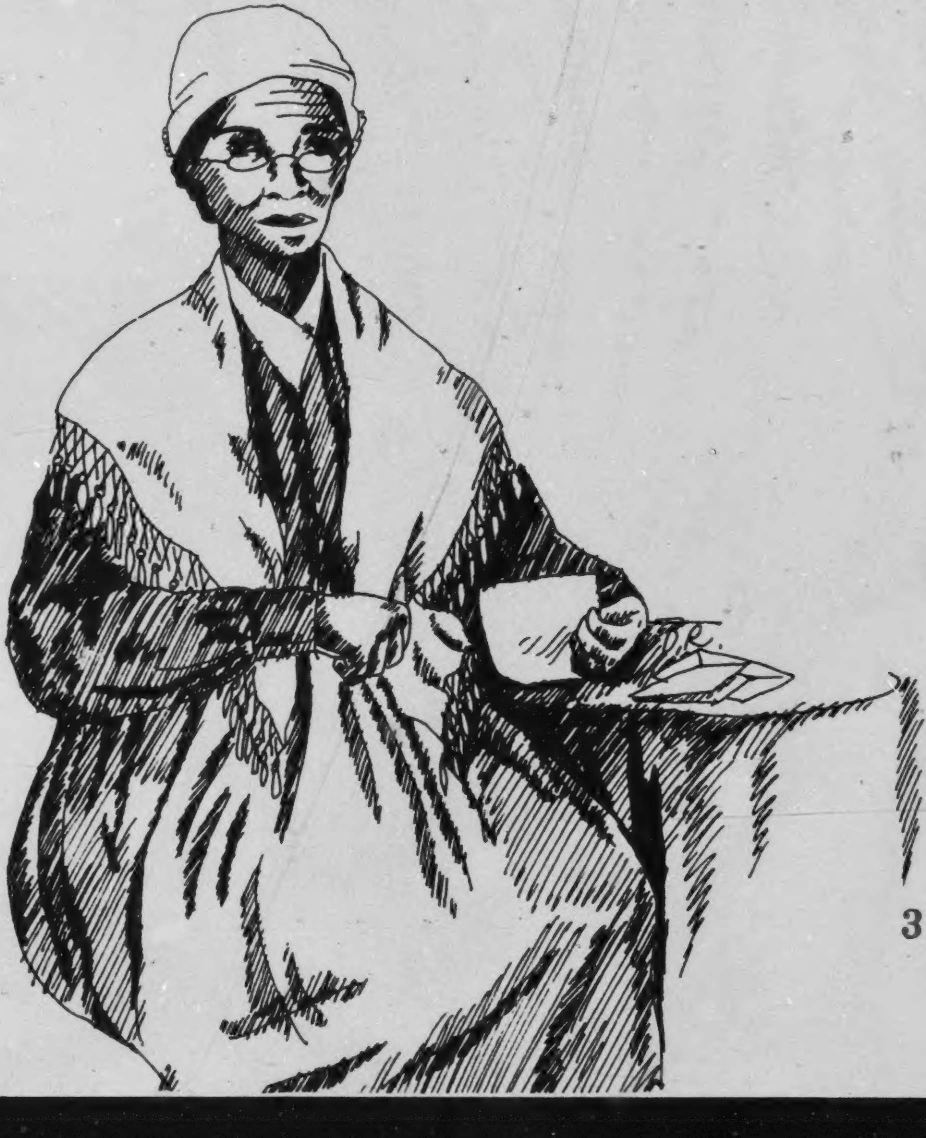
November 17

Sojourner Truth taught freed slave women at a Freedman's Village how to make the most of their new liberty, 1864.

In San Antonio, Texas the pecan shellers, almost all Mexican-Americans, struck in 1938 in protest against a penny-a-pound pay reduction.

Asante Weusi (date varies) is a local holiday giving thanks to Black leaders and persons who have worked for progress in the Black community.

George Latimer, seized in Boston as a fugitive slave, was released when protesting abolitionists paid his Virginia master $400, 1842.



November 18

Hundreds of suffragists led by Emmeline Pankhurst marched on the House of Commons, with reinforcements arriving all day to replace the "fallen" and arrested, 1910.

Mexican-Americans were by nationality first Spanish (1598-1823), then Mexican (1823-1849), then American, after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848.

Roy Wilkins was chosen executive secretary of the NAACP in 1955.

The British government announced that women could apply to become Beefeaters -- the Yeomen of the Guards in the Tower of London, 1972.

The Black Muslims movement was initiated in Detroit in 1930.

November 19

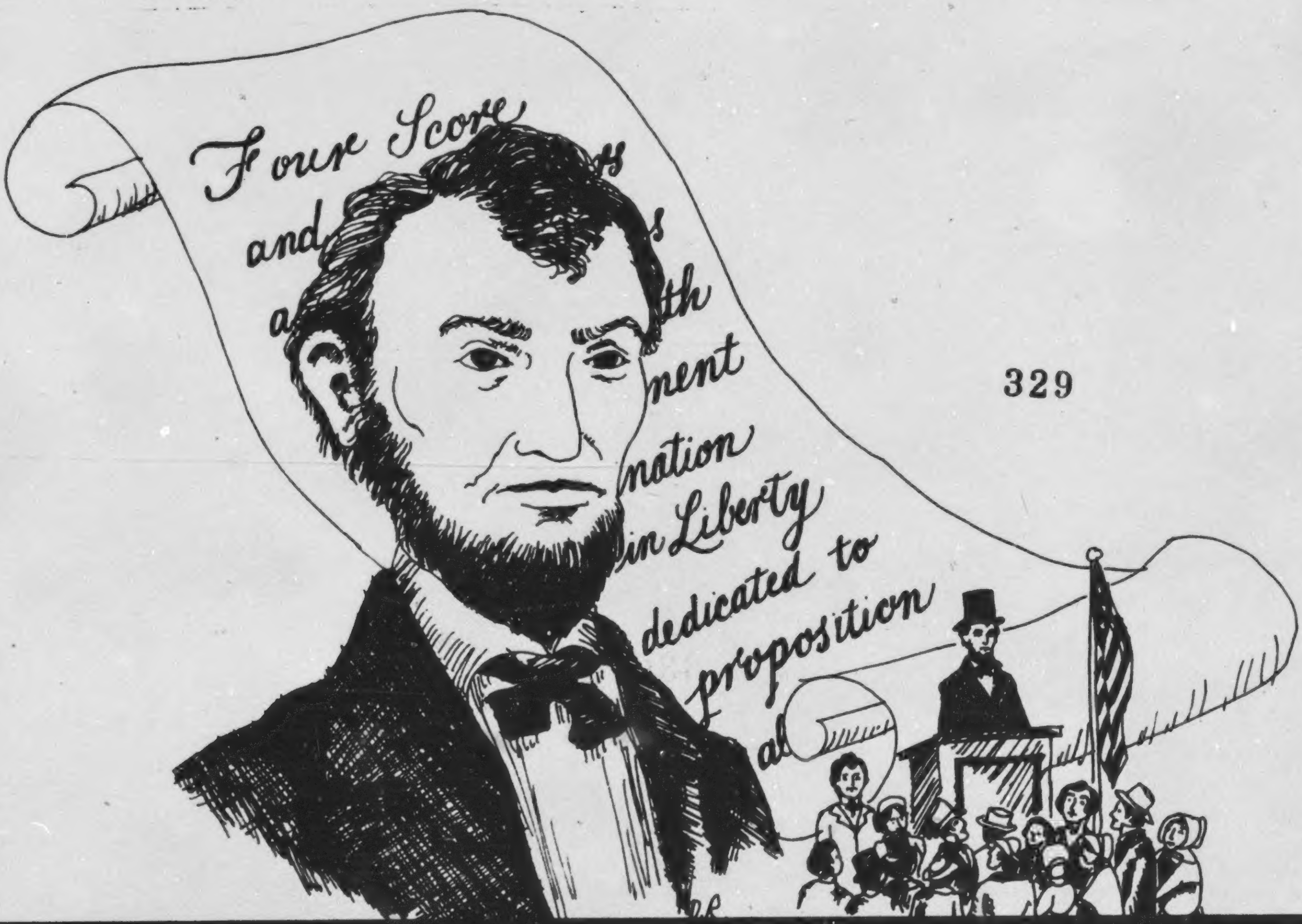
In 1859 Superintendent McDuffie reported the "abandonment" of Fresno River Reserve of the Chow-chilla, Pohomeche and Chook-chancie in California. Whites got the land, which the Indians had improved.

Julie Sapp, a sophomore at Hamilton Southeastern High School, the first girl to compete in an Indiana high school sports even, beat 12 boys in the diving competition, 1972.

A half-million Black men and women served overseas in World War II.

Octavio Romano and Nick Vaca, who formed Quinto Sol Publications in 1967 in Berkeley, California were also the founders and editors of "El Grito," a magazine which provided an outlet for emerging Mexican-American writers.

The Gettysburg Address was delivered by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863.



November 20

"Goodbye, my beloved mother, the Virgin of Guadalupe, Goodbye, my beloved land, my Mexican Republic." -- from "An Emigrant's Farewell," a corrido of the Southwest.

Selma Lagerlof, first female member of the Swedish Academy and first woman to win the Nobel Prize for Literature, was born in 1858.

Howard University was founded in Washington, D.C., 1865.

Women's Lobby, Inc. -- "a lobby of women and for women" -- was formed with Carol Burris as president to work for child care, tax reform, health care, education and the ERA, etc., 1972.

November 25

The Interstate Commerce Commission banned segregation on public vehicles and in waiting rooms, 1965.

Feliciano Rivera, born in 1932, a Chicano educator, lecturer, consultant and author, published Voices of La Raza in 1971.

In 1838 Tsali (Old Charley) attacked soldiers during the Cherokee removal for prodding his wife with a bayonet. He was executed on this date for his action.

Kate Gleason, whose talent for management and promotion made the Gleason beveled gear planer into a million-dollar business and led to her election to the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, was born in 1865.

1972: Arctic and northern native people, including Inuit from Canada and Lapps from Scandinavia agreed in Copenhagen to launch a collective effort to win governmental recognition of their rights to their lands.

Tsun Dao Lee, Chinese-American physicist born in 1926 won the Nobel Peace Prize for Physics in 1957.

November 26

Sarah Grimké, abolitionist and feminist, was born in 1792. She once said, "I ask no favors for my sex....All I ask of our brethren is that they will take their feet from off our necks."

In 1864 Major Scott Anthony ordered Cheyennes who had been living near Fort Lyon in Colorado (to gain protection from white vigilantes) to move away.

Sojourner Truth was a freed slave who became a civil rights advocate and Black feminist. The date of her birth is unknown; she died in Battle Creek, Michigan on this day in 1883.

1970: Indians held a National Day of Mourning at Plymouth, Mass., to counter festivities commemorating the 350th "Thanksgiving" of the Pilgrim "fathers."

In 1964 Chicanos held 3.8% of federal jobs in California but represented nearly 10% of the total population.

In 1971 a landmark court decision was announced, exempting all Indian income from trust properties from taxation by the U.S.

November 27

Marcario García received the U.S. Army Medal of Honor for carrying on, although painfully injured in action on this day at Grosshau, Germany in 1944.

Democrat William H. Bright introduced the suffrage bill in Wyoming in 1869, reminding his fellow legislators that if they voted suffrage to women it would show the world that Democrats were more liberal than Republicans.

1868: Gen. George A. Custer and his men attacked a peaceful encampment at Washita River (within land allocated by treaty to Cheyennes and Arapaho), killing Black Kettle and over a hundred other Cheyenne people, along with 875 horses.

In 1950 there were 15,042,286 Blacks in the U.S., 10% of the population.

November 28

In 1973 Morris Thompson, an Athabaskan from Alaska was confirmed as Commissioner of Indian Affairs by the U.S. Senate.

Lady Nancy Astor was the first woman elected to the British House of Commons, 1919.

"I stand naked in the world, lost in angry solitude." -- Benjamín Luna, Chicano poet in "La Raza."

Richard Wright, Black novelist, died in Paris in 1960.

November 29

Louisa May Alcott, suffragist and author of Little Women, was born in 1832. She once said, "I can't do much with my hands; so I will make a battering ram of my head and make a way through this rough-and-tumble world."

"Carnalismo" is a feeling of allegiance permeating the Chicano movement -- a type of brotherhood within La Raza.

In 1960 there were 18,871,831 Blacks in the U.S., 10.5% of the population.

1864: Colorado volunteers, led by a minister, the Rev. Colonel Chivington, slaughtered 450 Cheyenne and Arapaho men, women and children in a surprise dawn attack on their camp at Sand Creek. The Indians had been ordered away from the protection of a fort three days earlier (see Nov. 26).

Nellie Tayloe Ross, the first female state governor in the U.S. (Wyoming), was born in 1876.

When only three girls applied for the title of Fresno State University campus queen, the 39-year tradition was dropped for lack of interest, 1972.

November 30

A Philadelphia study made in 1838 showed that only one out of three Blacks trained in trades actually worked at such jobs.

1970: The Mexican-American population in the Southwest was estimated at 5,340,000 to 5,800,000.

Martha George Rogers Ripley, who became a physician at age 40, was born in 1843. She was one of the first people to recognize problems of urban growth, and strongly recommended scientific incineration of garbage and cremation of the dead.

According to witnesses at two inquests, Fred Quilt, a Chilcotin from the Anaheim Reserve in British Columbia died from a beating by officers of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1971.

National Heroes Day is set aside to honor all Filipino heroes. Of particular note is A. Bonifacio.

December 1

Captain Susan Struck won her three-year maternity battle and was reinstated to active duty after the U.S. Air Force reversed its stand on automatic dismissal for giving birth, 1972.

Rosa Parks, Black American, was arrested in Montgomery, Alabama after refusing to sit in the rear of a bus in 1955. The bus boycott by Blacks began four days later.

Lee Treviño, born in Dallas, Texas in 1939, is a professional golfer who has won 13 championships including the U.S. Open in 1968, the Hawaiian Open in 1968, the Tucson Open in 1970, the U.S. Masters and the British Open.

Breaking the last sex barrier at New York City's Princeton Club, women crossed a floor plaque reading, "Where women cease from troubling and the wicked are at rest" and entered the Men's Grill, 1972.

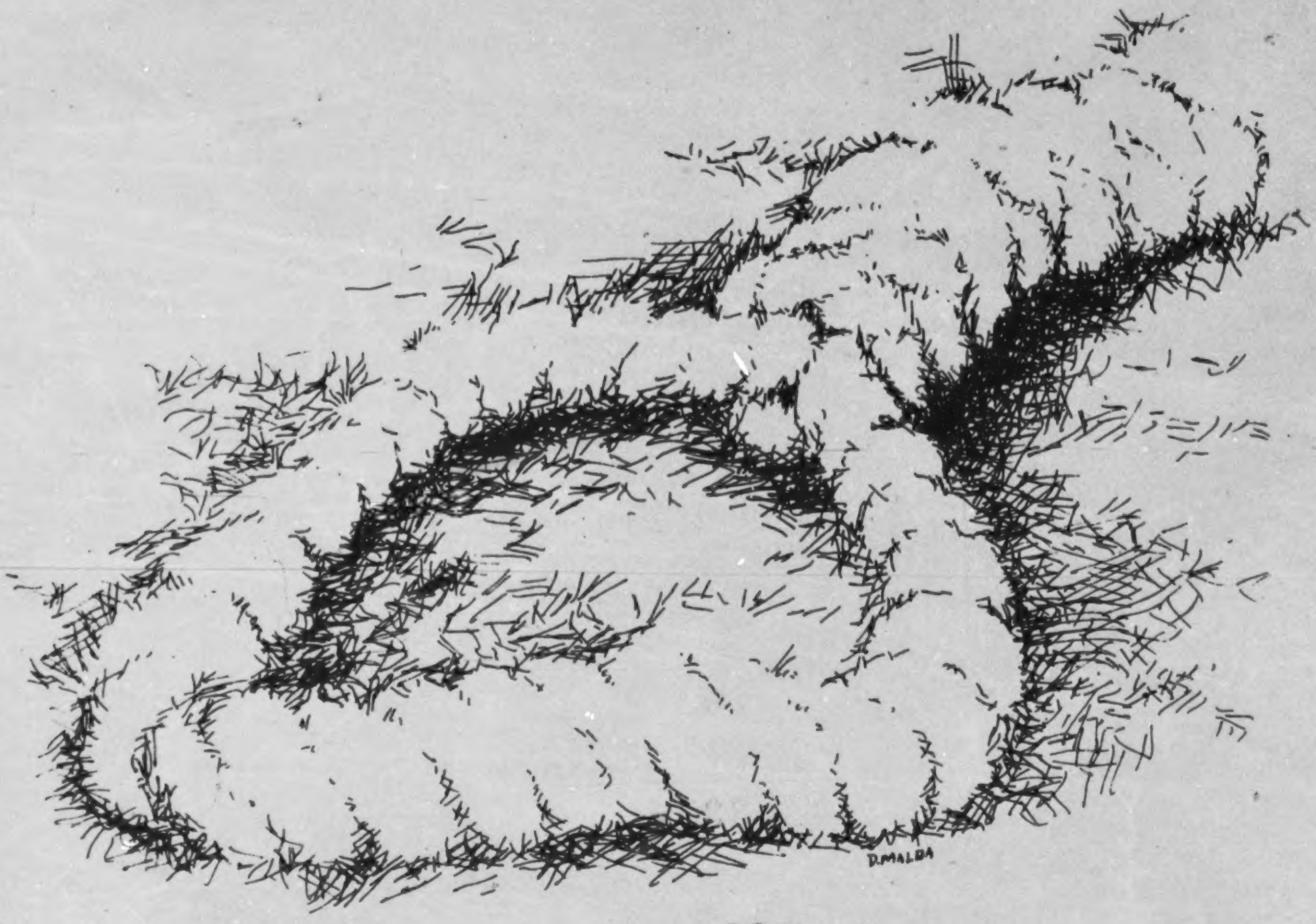
December 2

Teofilo Trujillo pioneered sheepraising in southern Colorado. He was clubbed to death by cowboys in 1884.

Anne Royall, America's first newspaperwoman, who proved to be the terror of corrupt politicians, began editing The Huntress at age 68 in 1836.

John Brown, abolitionist and leader of the raid on Harpers Ferry, was hanged in 1859.

Mary Upton married Jesse C. Ferrin in 1845. Later, seeking a divorce, she discovered the unfair divorce laws and embarked on a five-year reform campaign, the first woman in Massachusetts to petition the legislature for "redress of the grievances of her sex."



December 3

In 1935 Narragansett Indians, long unrecognized, received a charter from the State of Rhode Island.

Oberlin College, which was to become the first coeducational college in the U.S. in 1837, officially opened in 1833.

The New Mexican Anglos gained land from Mexican-American landowners by squatting, as a result of the Homestead Act of 1862.

Frederick Douglass began publishing his North Star newspaper at Rochester, N.Y. in 1847.

December 4

The American Anti-Slavery Society was founded in Philadelphia in 1833.

Crazy Horse, great Oglala leader, was born in 1842.

Emmeline Pankhurst returned to Plymouth from her U.S. tour, was arrested at sea and forcibly carried away to prison to begin yet another hunger strike, 1913.

1598: Don Juan de Zaldivar, a nephew of Governor-General Don Juan de Onate, Spanish colonizer of New Mexico, plus many of his soldiers, scouts and servants were killed by men from the Acoma Pueblo.

Philip Montez, born in 1931, was the founder of the Association of Mexican American Educators of California and field office director of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

In 1969 Thomas Connor and Thomas Bergaron from the Bad River Reservation in Wisconsin were arrested for fishing on their reservation.

December 5

Soia Mentschikoff and Eleonor B. Sheldon were named to the previously all-male board of trustees of the Rand Corporation, 1972.

Vincente T. Ximénes, Mexican-American born in 1919, was a highly decorated World War II bombardier. He was National Chairman of the American GI Forum from 1956 to 1958, chairman of the President's Cabinet Committee on Mexican-American Affairs and Member, EEOO, 1967.

In 1894 Hunkpapa chieftain Pizi (Gall) died at Oak Creek, South Dakota. He was one of the leaders of the Battle of the Little Big Horn.

Phillis Wheatley, poet, was born in Africa and brought to Boston as a slave. She died on this date in 1784.

December 6

The Border Patrol of the Immigration Service was established in 1924; there had been no regulation of unlawful entries before then.

Carol Downer was acquitted of charges of practicing medicine without a license and said she plans to continue self-help gynecological care at the Los Angeles Women's Center, 1972.

In 1875 the Interior Department notified all Sioux to remove to reservations by January 14, 1876 or they would be considered "unfriendly."

The first National Negro Labor Convention met in Washington and organized the Colored National Labor Union, 1869.

Ira Gershwin, Jewish American born in 1896, won the Pulitzer Peace Prize in 1932.

1620: A few weeks after their invasion of the Atlantic Coast of North America, Pilgrims seeking areas for settlement in what is now Rhode Island were attacked by a small group of Nansets. Only one casualty was reported, a Native American hit by splinters from a tree hit by a bullet.

Archie Moore, Black boxer, was born in Benoit, Mississippi.

December 7

Women charged the Philadelphia Inquirer and local employment agencies with sex discrimination for advertising mostly menial, low-paying jobs for women, 1972.

The first group of Mexican braceros arrived in Stockton, California for wartime employment in 1942.

Whites rioted against Blacks in Vicksburg, Mississippi in 1874, killing 35 people.

December 8

Wendell Phillips made the first anti-slavery speech in Boston, denouncing the murder of abolitionist Lovejoy, 1837.

Elaine Brown, pupil of Nadia Boulanger, the first woman to conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra, became the second woman to do so, 1972.

Buddha Day (Bodhi Day) is one of the most important days in Buddhist history. It commemorates the day Gautama Buddha achieved enlightenment.

In 1812 an earthquake at San Juan Capistrano destroyed most of the mission and killed 40 Indians.

December 9

"We wanted to be a group of active crusaders for social justice -- Chicano style." -- José Angel Gutiérrez, Aztlan: Chicano Revolt in the Winter Garden, 1970.

Hanukkah (date varies) is also known as the "Festival of Lights." This event honors a small band of heroic Jews who fought a victorious battle for religious freedom.

President Truman issued an order establishing a Committee on Civil Rights, 1946.

Emma Abbott, opera singer often called the "people's prima donna," was born in 1850. She formed her own English Opera Company, employing struggling young artists at a good salary.

December 10

Red Cloud passed into the Spirit World on this day in 1909.

Emily Dickinson, Victorian feminist poet, was born in 1830. She wrote "I'm Nobody" and was unheralded in her lifetime. Her 1,775 poems have now been published in 19 languages, and 2,600 books, plays and articles have been written about her.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights was established by the United Nations in 1948.

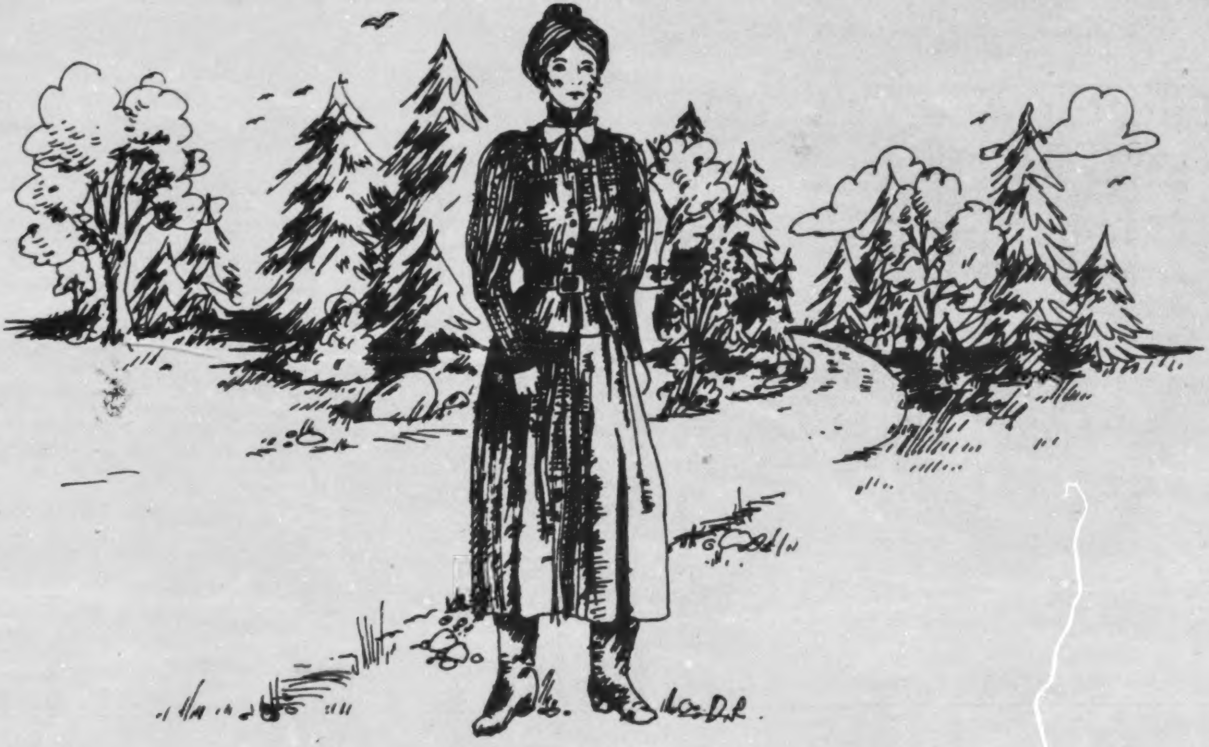
Birthday of William Lloyd Garrison, abolitionist, 1805.

December 11

Mary Belle King Sherman, known as the "National Park Lady" for her ceaseless devotion to the cause of preserving America's natural beauty, was born in 1862. She lobbyed for the creation of the National Park Service and later helped beautify America by lining the highways with trees and greenery.

The first Bishop of California, Francisco García Diego y Moreno arrived at San Diego, California on this day in 1841.

P.B.S. Pinchback became Acting Governor of Louisiana when the Governor was impeached, 1872.



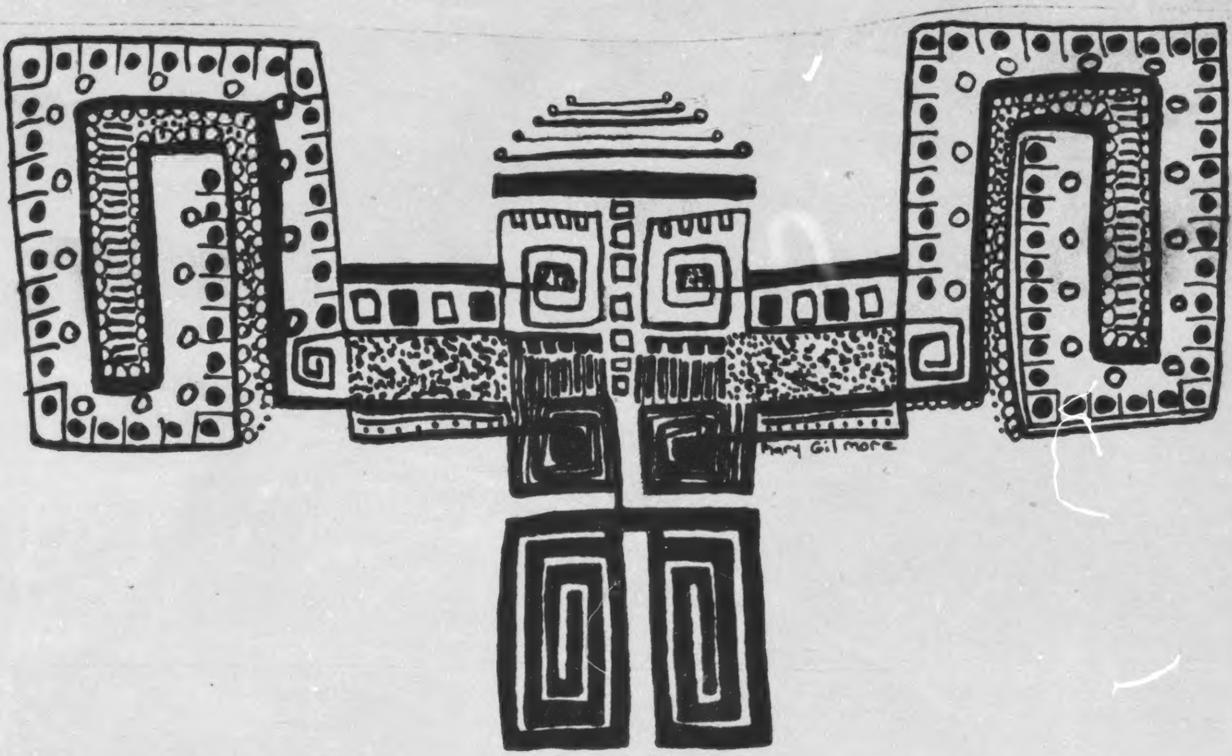
December 12

La Fiesta de la Virgen de Guadalupe (Feast of the Virgin of Guadalupe) is Mexico's most sacred religious holiday. Each day thousands of worshipers visit the shrine of Our Lady of Guadalupe. This day is the anniversary of the day that Juan Diego, an Aztec Indian peasant, saw the vision of the Virgin who ordered him to go tell the bishop of Mexico to build a church on that spot. Juan Diego had to bring the bishop proof. He was ordered by the Virgin to pick the roses that he would find growing among the cacti on the hillside and take them to the bishop. When Juan Diego opened his serape, the roses had disappeared; in their place the portrait of the Virgin appeared, depicted standing on a half moon holding up a pink-robed angel.

Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina was the first Black to be sworn in to the U.S. House of Representatives, 1870.

Mary A. Powers Filley, stock-farmer who made as much as 4,000 pounds of butter a year, and suffragist who helped repeal the St. Louis law legalizing prostitution, was born in 1821.

Stewardesses for Women's Rights and the Stewardess Anti-Defamation Defense League held a press conference in New York protesting their sex-object image promoted by airlines and by "books and movies making a dollar by slandering us," 1972.



December 13

In 1763 mobs of frontiersmen from Paxton and Donegal in Pennsylvania attacked a village of peaceful (and Christian) Moravian Indians, killing six and wounding several others. Another attack was made on December 27, after the tribe was moved to Lancaster, Pa., for safety.

Black women were admitted to the U.S. Navy unit, the WAVES, in 1944.

The Education of Spanish-Speaking People's first regional conference was held at Austin, Texas in 1946.

Annemarie Renger was elected by the West German Parliament as its first woman speaker and vowed to press the campaign for women's rights, 1972.

December 14

John Mercer Langston, lawyer, diplomat, college president and congressman from Virginia was born a slave in 1829.

According to the 1970 census more than 100,000 persons with Spanish surnames were residing in El Paso, Bexar and Hidalgo counties in Texas and Los Angeles County in California.

Constance Markievicz, in jail for her rebel activities in the cause of Irish independence and woman suffrage, became the first woman ever elected to the British Parliament, 1918.

December 15

A survey of boys at Eton, Britain's top public school, reported that 80% favored coeducation, 1972.

In 1882 the Indian Rights Association was formed in Philadelphia on this date to promote educational and civil rights for the Indians.

The Bill of Rights was ratified in 1791.

Edward Quevado, a political activisit and co-founder of MAPA in 1959, dedicated himself to improving conditions through political means.

Fats Waller, Black jazz pianist and composer died in 1943.

1890: Sitting Bull, leader of the Hunkpapa Teton was assassinated on this date by "Indian Police" in the service of the U.S. Government. The incident occurred in front of his own home. The offense: refusal to obey the command of an Indian Agent to come to his office. Sitting Bull's son, Crowfoot was also killed.

December 16

Late in December of 1971 Jim Plunkett was named "Rookie of the Year" by the American Football Conference.

The Negro Methodist Episcopal Church was founded at Jackson, Tennessee in 1870.

In 1841 the Cherokee National Council enacted legislation setting up a common school system to include eleven schools.

Jane Austen, author, was born in 1775. She once said, "To be so bent on marriage -- to pursue a man merely for the sake of situation -- is the sort of thing that shocks me."

Margaret Mead, noted anthropologist, proponent of trial marriages, was born in 1901.

Square D company was ordered to pay $679,993.53 in back pay plus $68,209.10 in interest to 1,600 women employees and ex-employees of the plant because of sex discrimination, 1972.

December 17

Portola's second expedition reached Monterey Bay, California from San Diego in 1770.

Lewis Temple, born a slave, invented the toggle harpoon, standard whaling tool, 1840.

Hackett Medical College for Women, the realized dream of Dr. Mary Hannah Fulton, medical Missionary, was dedicated in South China, 1902.

December 18

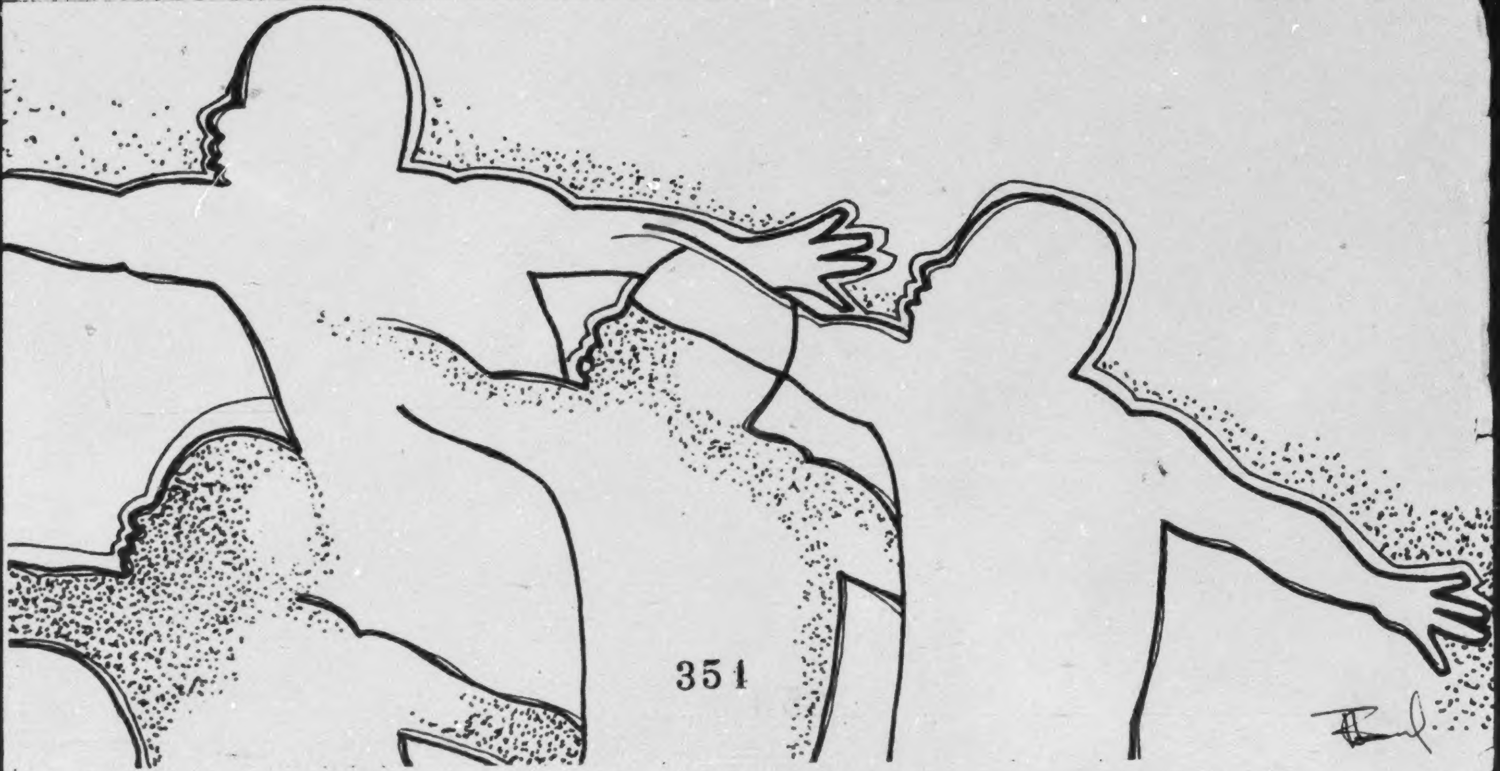
1968: Akwesasne Mohawks blockaded the Canadian-American bridge crossing their land and the St. Lawrence River to protest the presence of the Canadian Customs house on their land without their consent, and Canadian refusal to recognize Indian rights to free passage across the border as commemorated in the Jay Treaty signed by Great Britain with the U.S. 48 men, women and children were arrested -- charges were later dropped. Matters causing the protest have not yet been resolved (1975).

Phoebe Worrall Palmer, religious author who started the Tuesday Meetings for the Promotion of Holiness in New York, which eventually admitted male members, was born in 1807.

The Thirteenth Amendment, abolishing slavery in the U.S., went into effect in 1865.

A group of Mexican-Americans, "Catholics of the People," picketed St. Basil's in Los Angeles on Christmas Day, 1969.

Anne Armstrong was named President Nixon's special assistant regarding women, 1972.



December 19

Carter G. Woodson, Black historian born the son of a tenant farmer in Canton, Virginia in 1875, organized the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History in 1926. He died in 1950.

In 1867 Juárez was re-elected to the presidency of Mexico.

A study committee of Roman Catholic bishops said that religious history and tradition suggested that women should not be made priests, but the committee encouraged further review of the question, 1972.

In 1675 Colonial forces escalated King Philip's War by burning 300 old men, women and children alive in their village, and later attacking the Narragansetts in the Great Swamp, killing over 1,000 persons.

December 20

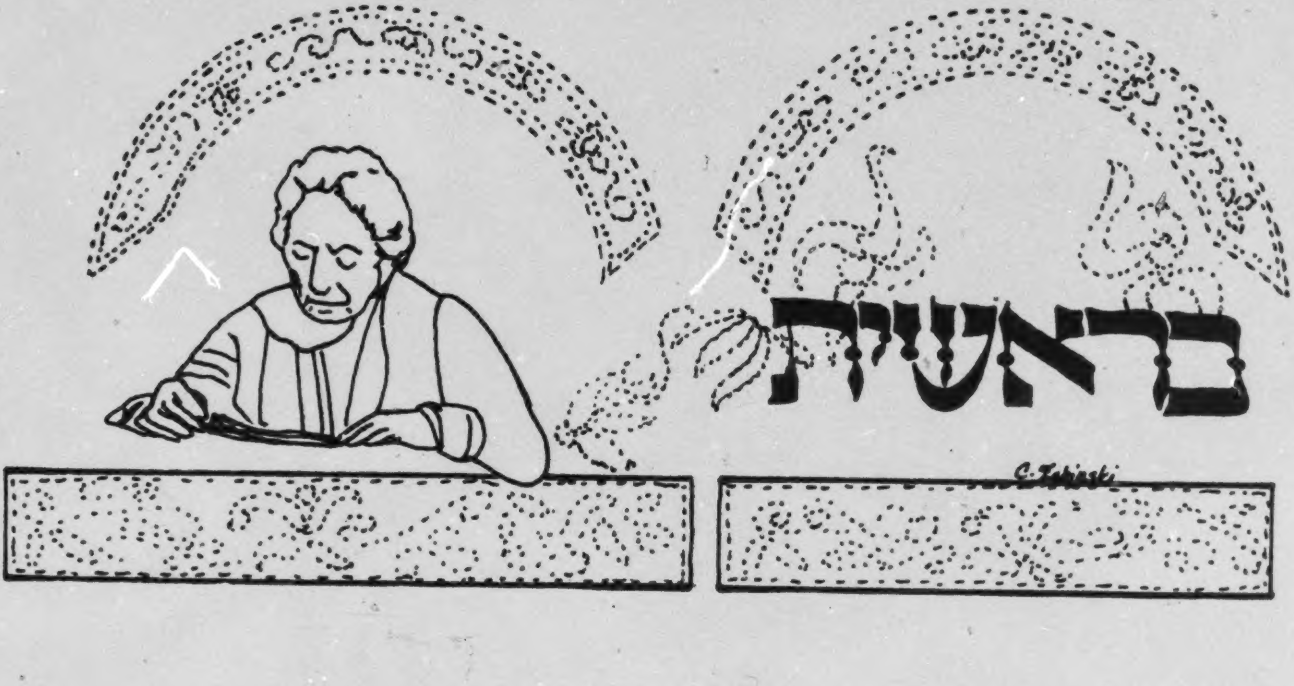
Henrietta Szold, founder of Hadassah, called by some the "first totally free Jewish woman of the modern world," was born in 1860.

Of the 22 Blacks elected to Congress during Reconstruction, 13 were born slaves and nine were born free.

Angelene Maki was appointed the first female civil defense coordinator in the state of Virginia in 1954, a job she still holds. "I find this work exhilarating as I can tell men what to do."

Identification with Catholicism has tended to reinforce cultural differences between Mexican-Americans and the heavily Protestant Anglo population of the Southwest.

Billie Jean King was named sportswoman of the year by Sports Illustrated, the first time a woman was so honored, 1972.



December 21

The 1960 presidential campaign prompted political awareness among the Mexican-Americans as "Viva Kennedy" clubs rose throughout the Southwest.

In 1866 Oglala Sioux, in a guerrilla war to keep roads from being illegally built across their land, defeated Captain Fetterman and two companies of soldiers on the plains outside Fort Phil Kearney. Native people call it "The Battle of the Hundred Slain;" U.S. people call it "The Fetterman Massacre."

Robert S. Duncanson, Black landscape artist, died in Detroit on this day in 1872.

Gertrude Battles Lane, editor of Woman's Home Companion, was born in 1874. She sought to give her readers "the sanest and most constructive thought on vital issues of the day." One of the highest-paid women in business, she never married because she said, "My taste was better than my opportunities."

December 22

Spanish "Land Grants" to the sixteen pueblos in New Mexico were confirmed by the U.S. Government in 1858.

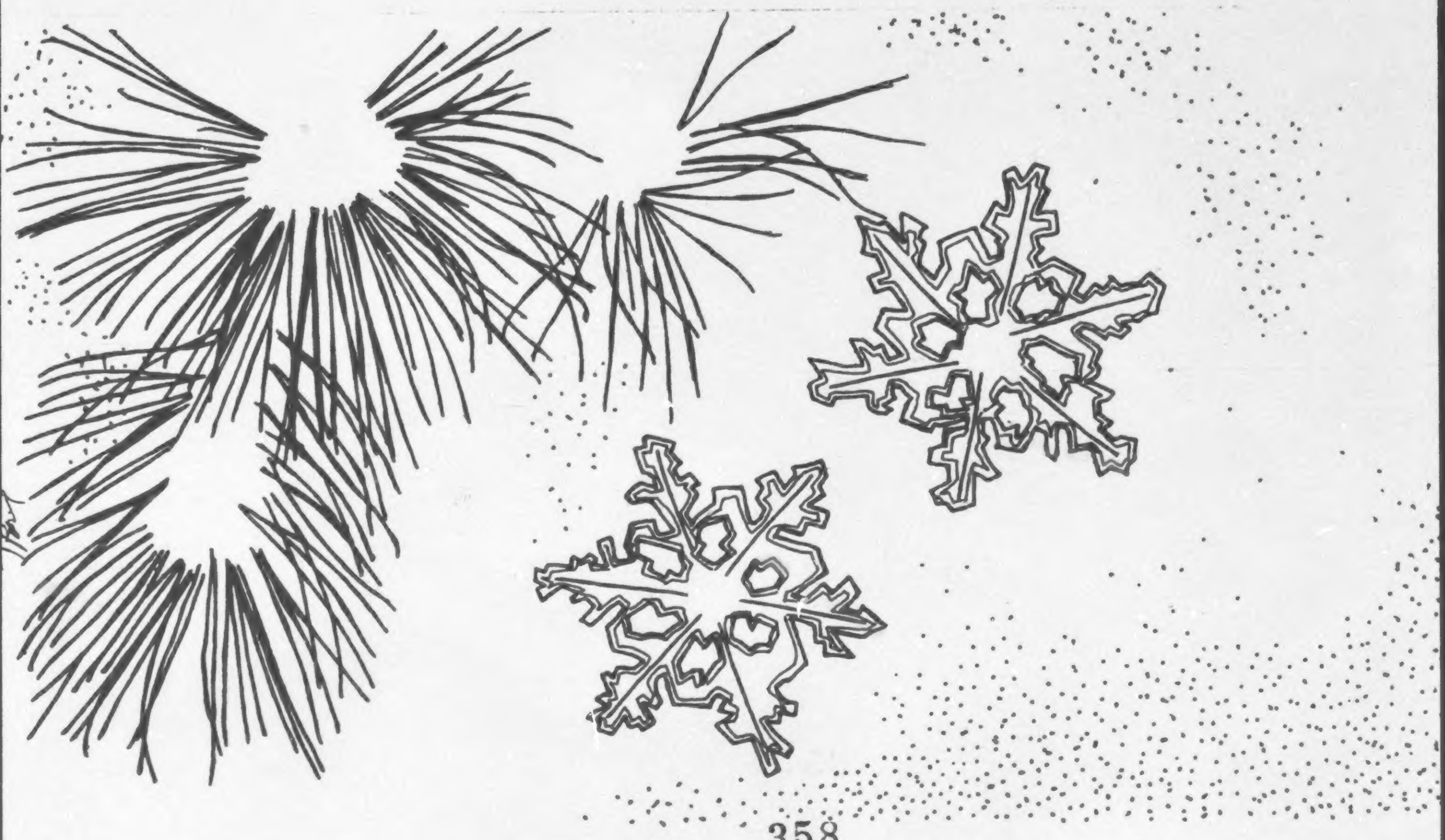
In 1892 the first annual Tuskegee Conference was held.

Chinese Winter Festival (date varies) falls on the winter solstice, December 21 or 22. The Chinese hold household feasts after offering thanks for the blessings of the year. This festival also marks the beginning of the preparation for the coming year.

Lt. Julia Tucker of New York became the first female detective squad commander in the history of the New York Police Department and headed an all-female rape analysis unit, 1972.

The banner of the Republic of Rio Grande was raised in 1839 after a revolution in Texas against Santa Anna led by General Don Antonio Canales.

Hugo Blanco, Peruvian leader of Indian independence, was released from prison in 1970.



December 23

Rev. Henry Highland Garnet, militant abolitionist, was born a slave in Kent County, Md. in 1815.

Kathleen Cronin, retired police sergeant, became the first woman to teach in the police science department of New York State University's Agricultural and Technical College in Farmingdale, 1972.

1813: Battle of Holy Ground. War chief William Weatherford made his famous plunge from a bluff into the Alabama River rather than be taken prisoner.

In 1962 38 Sioux were hanged at Mankato, Minnesota for their part in the Minnesota Outbreak in America's largest mass execution.

Juan Guadalupe Rodríguez, born in 1920, entomologist, educator, writer and researcher on ecology and nutrition, received the Award for Distinguished Research in 1963.

In 1973 the Menominee Restoration Act was signed into law, restoring federal recognition of the Menominee People, reversing the trend of forced termination.

December 24

Elizabeth Margaret Chandler, author and abolitionist, was born in 1834. She encouraged women to boycott goods produced by slave labor.

Aztec culture had been thriving 250 years before Columbus rediscovered America in 1492.

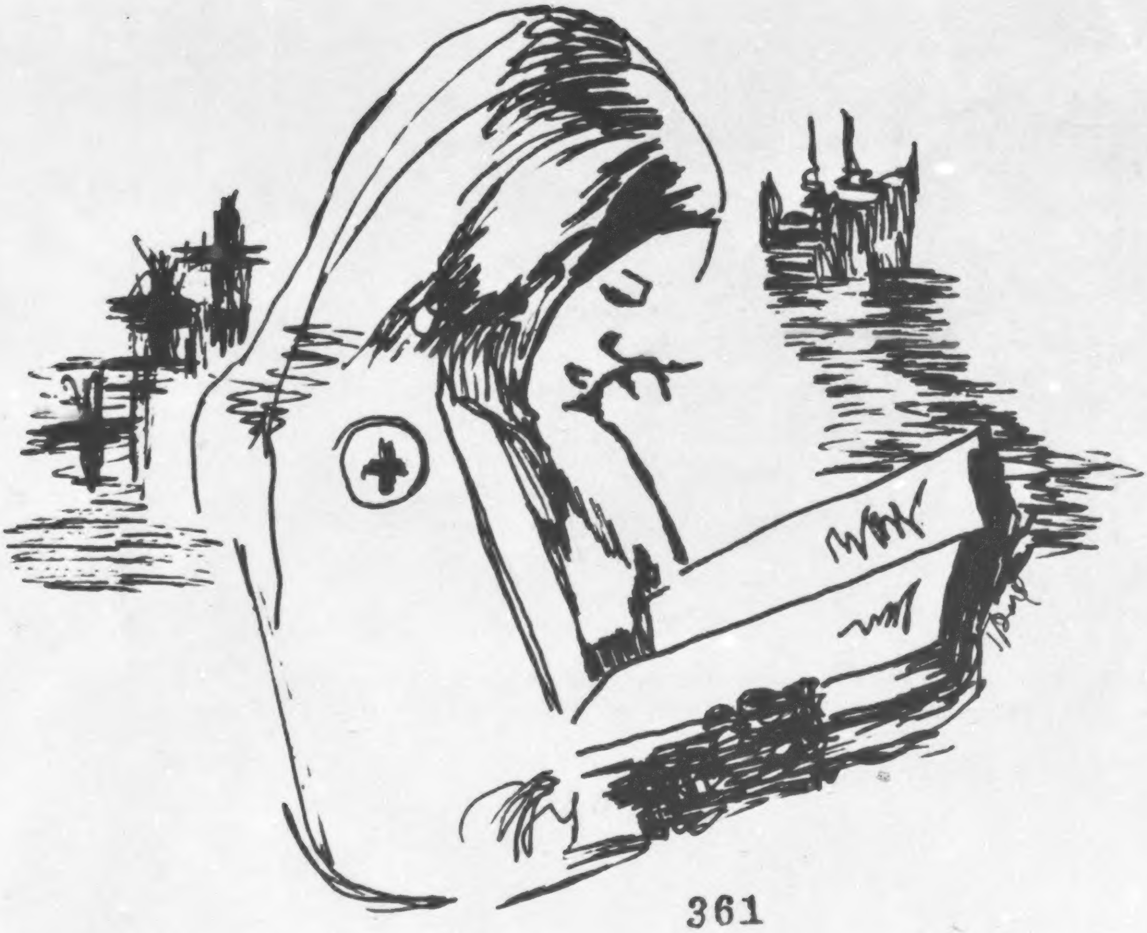
There are 113 predominantly Black colleges and universities in the U.S.

December 25

Christmas Day.

Clara Barton (1821-1912), Civil War nurse, founded the American Red Cross.

William Leidesdorff, Black seaman, launched the first steamboat on San Francisco Bay, 1847.

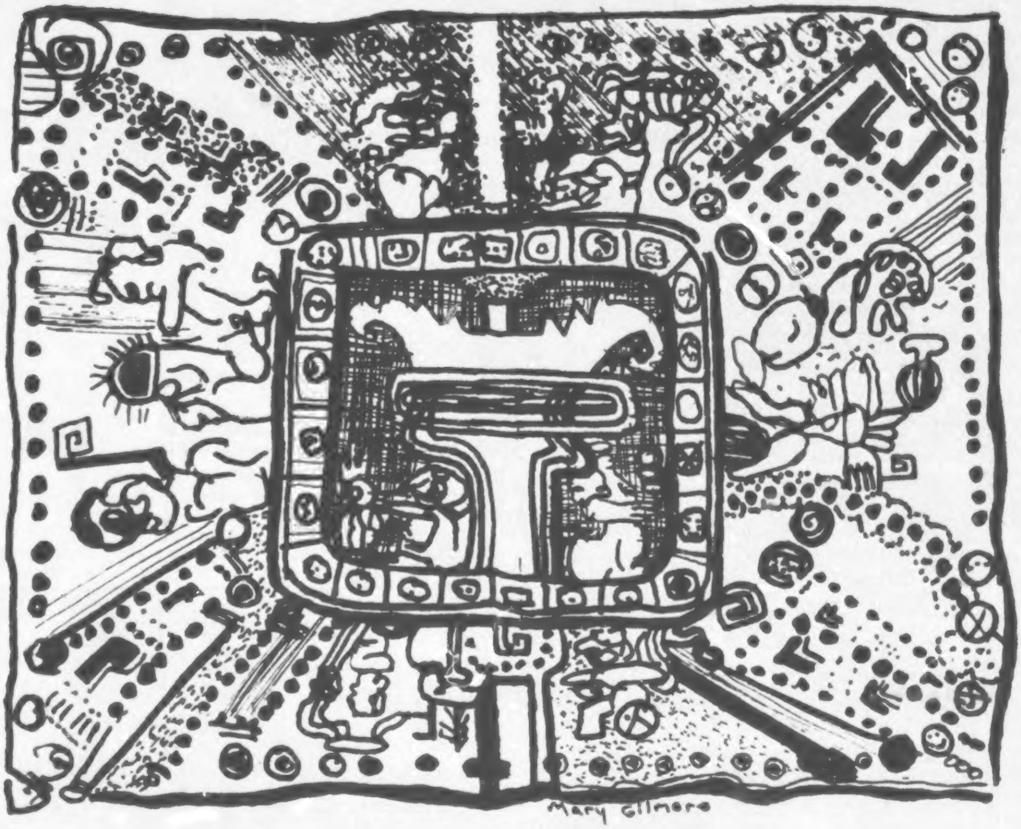


December 26

In 1420 the Aztec calendar was introduced in Mexico City.

Dame Rebecca West, British novelist, celebrating her 80th birthday in 1972 compared the suffrage movement with women's liberation, saying the current movement is "a repudiation of the obligation to follow a certain pattern if you are a woman. It is much more fundamental than suffragism. On the whole, I am with it."

The first Black musical comedy, written by Bob Cole, was produced in 1898.



December 27

During Reconstruction the Freedmen's Bureau Schools employed 3,300 teachers to instruct 150,000 pupils.

In 1763 Moravian Indians were again attacked by white vigilantes -- the second time in one month.

The Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor announced that salaries of women were still lower than men's salaries and that the pay gap was widening, 1972.

In Los Angeles 70% of the Mexican-Americans get along comfortably in English; in San Antonio only 55% do.

In 1967 Colombian cowboys lured a group of native people to dinner, then slaughtered all but two. They were acquitted at their 1972 trial because they hadn't "known it was wrong to kill Indians."

December 28

In 1835 Osceola, Micanopy and Jumper led Seminole warriors to victory over Major Dade, killing him and 99 troops invading land which is now Florida.

A formal protest by the Mexican government was issued in 1943 against the segregation of children of Mexican descent in certain Texas schools.

Eliza Lucas Pinckney, outstanding colonial planter, who introduced the growing of indigo in the U.S., was born in 1722.

More than two-thirds of married Catholics were using contraceptive devices, compared to one-half in 1965, according to a National Fertility Study released on this day in 1972.

In 1943-1944 Paul Robeson set a long-run record for Othello on Broadway.

In compliance with a Philadelphia ban on sex discrimination at places of public accommodation, Liberty Bell Race Track held its last ladies' day in 1972. Women will now pay the full $4 admission fee.

December 29

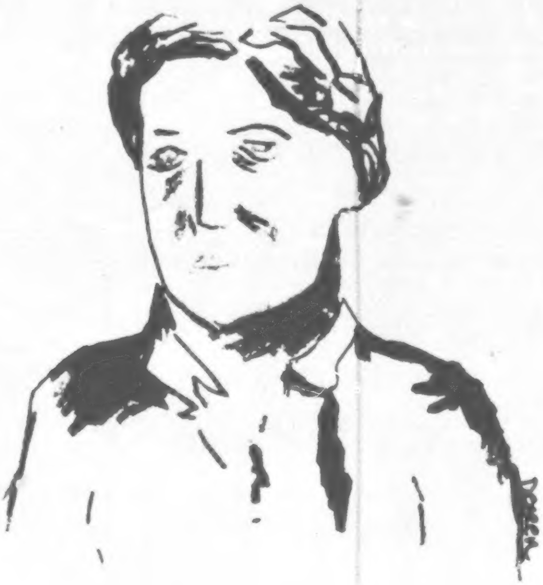
Mrs. Grant advertised her services as a midwife in the South Carolina Gazette, adding, "She will with the greatest chearfulness assist the poor, Gratis," 1768.

A new pattern for demonstrations was set when CORE conducted sit-ins at a Chicago restaurant in 1943.

1890: The Massacre at Wounded Knee. Over 200 old men, women and children and a few warriors were slaughtered in a winter encampment set up by the U.S. Army, after troops attempted to disarm them. The victims were pursued through the snow and finally buried in a mass grave.

United Migrants for Opportunity, Inc. (UMOI), is an organization of former Michigan migrants who offer job training in various locations to teach migrants mechanics, welding and other new skills.

Mary A. Ahrens, suffragist and lawyer, was born in 1836. She assisted poor and abandoned women and was the first woman in southern Illinois to teach Blacks.



December 30

"The time is ripe for our liberation." -- last line of the Grape Boycott Proclamation, 1969.

Mamie Smith made the first authentic blues recording, Crazy Blues, in 1920.

Rachel Foster Avery, secretary to Susan B. Anthony (by whom she was called "my dear, first adopted niece) and the first vice-president (1907) of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was born in 1858.

December 31

Following an offer by the British of freedom to slaves joining their forces, General Washington opened the Revolutionary ranks to give freedom to Blacks, 1775.

Lucretia Crocker, who revolutionized science teaching in Boston schools by introducing zoology, mineralogy and other new subjects, was born in 1829.

New Year's Eve.

In 1964 the Public Law #78 expired, ending the bracero program.